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Coalition back to the brink

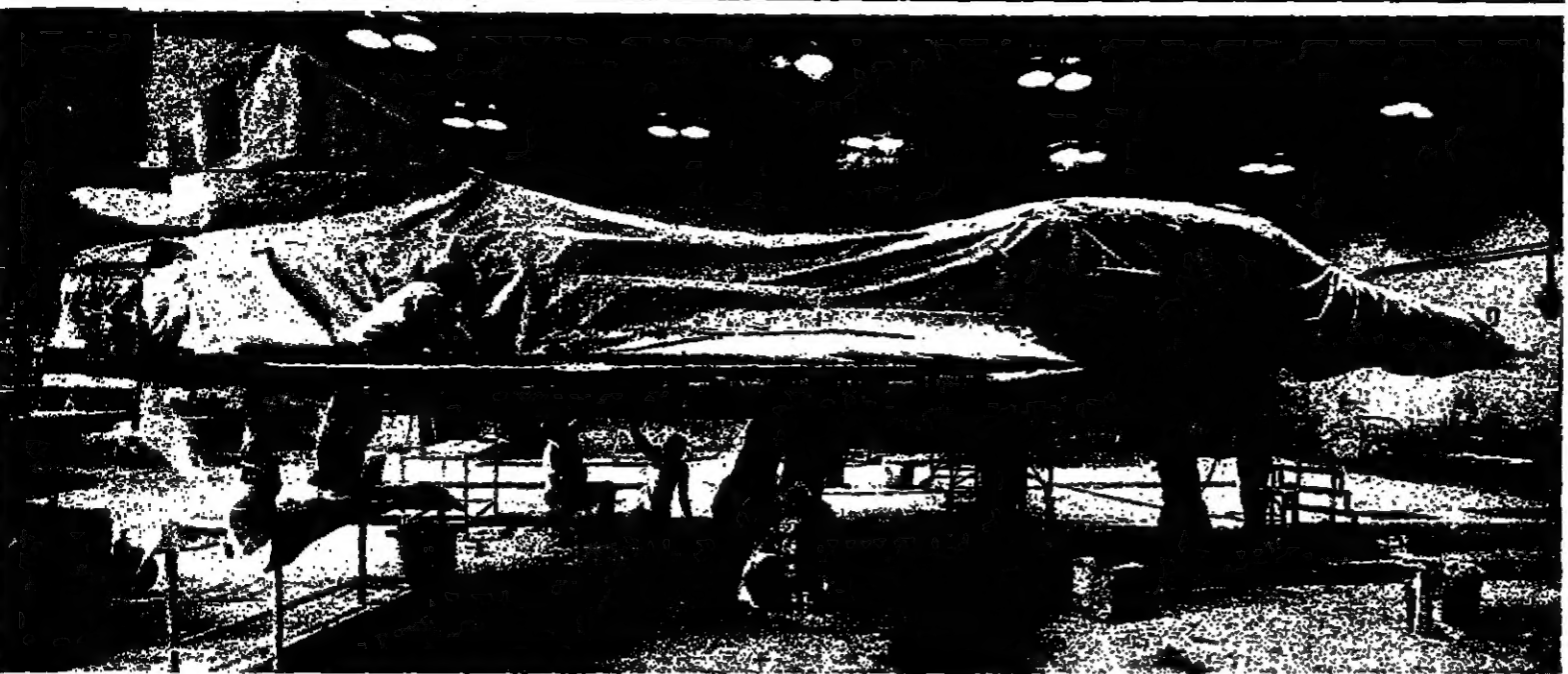
Peres may fire Moda'i

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent
The national unity government, just three months from rotation, is suddenly on the brink of collapse. The cause: a flurry of insults from volatile Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i (Likud-Liberals) which were followed yesterday by half-hearted apologies seen in Labour as "adding insult to injury."

Peres is to decide by this morning whether to fire Moda'i. If he does dismiss Moda'i from the cabinet, it will be up to the Likud to decide whether to swallow this blow - at least for the three months until the rotation - or to bring down the unity government.

Moda'i had said that Peres "knows as much about law as he knows about economics," meaning, he meant little. He also said that he had "a score to settle with the prime minister - a reference to his ouster from the Finance Minister earlier this year - and that there was 'no love lost' between him and Peres."

Moda'i made his criticism of Peres last Saturday at a public interview programme in Herzliya, when he accused the premier of mishandling the General Security Service affair. Moda'i's criticism of Peres on economic matters last spring almost wrecked the national unity government and led to Moda'i being transferred from the Finance to the Justice Ministry.



Final touches are given to the Lavi fighter aircraft, before its public rollout tonight.

(Micha Bar-Am)

Brass band, doubts as Lavi rolls out today

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Reporter
The Lavi fighter is to be unveiled before the public for the first time tonight, six-and-a-half years after its inception, and with \$1.2 billion having been invested in its development.

At the ceremony will be 2,000 invited guests, including the political and military leadership of the country. But Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman, the defence minister who gave birth to the Lavi, has stated that he will not come.

Also present will be five members of the American Congress, all of whom have been influential in securing funding for the Lavi, and a U.S. Air Force delegation. No official representative of the Reagan Administration, however, was authorized to attend the ceremony, indicating that the Pentagon, the Lavi's main critic, is beginning to rally other branches of the administration behind its arguments.

Last Friday Dov Zakheim, the Pentagon official charged with costing the Lavi project, appeared before the members of Congress due to travel to Israel for the rollout ceremony. Over a dozen officials from the White House, the State Department and the National Security Council, until now all sympathetic to the Lavi project, were also present, but Zakheim was the only administration official to address the congressmen. The others limited their participation to answering requests for specific data, giving the distinct impression that what Zakheim was

A key U.S. backer for the Lavi

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
Mel Levine (Dem. California), 43, was a freshman congressman in 1983 when he introduced the Levine Amendment to the Foreign Aid Act that allowed Israel to use \$400 million per year of American funds for the development of the Lavi fighter plane including \$250m. In Israel, Levine's amendment, valid for two years, passed by a majority of 379-40, and was a crucial factor behind the Lavi's public debut tonight.

Suissa critics allegedly gave out secret data

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post
Two senior aides to Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa who were recently demoted by Suissa for "disloyalty and unbecoming conduct," supplied former Prisons Service commissioner Mordechai Wertheimer with classified information after he left office, sources close to Suissa said yesterday.

The Jerusalem Post was told that former Prisons Service spokesman Shimon Malka, and Haim Glick, Suissa's former personal assistant, allegedly gave a Prisons Service file to Wertheimer. Wertheimer is said to have been hired by an independent American company to do a research project for which he needed the documents.

PLO boat netted by the navy

Post Defence Reporter
A Cypriot ship carrying Patah terrorists was intercepted by the Israel Navy off the coast of Lebanon last week. The terrorists and the crew of the ship, the Anton, were brought to Israel for interrogation. The terrorists belong to Yasser Arafat's wing of the Patah movement. The five crewmen comprising three Indians, one Sudanese and one Greek, were later released. The ship is still being held.

West Bank Development

No role for the PLO in new Jordanian plan

By JOEL GREENBERG and YEHUDA LITANI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Israeli strategies of bypassing the bases of PLO support in the cities and in public institutions in the territories, Benvenisti said.

Jordan's new five-year development plan for the territories is aimed at bypassing the PLO by promoting rural and private sectors, according to a draft of the plan made available yesterday to The Jerusalem Post.

The 16-page document, which assumes continued Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, was obtained by Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project. The plan, unveiled last month by Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i, is being formulated by Jordanian government officials, and is expected to be presented at an international conference in Amman in November, before participants from the U.S., the European Community, Japan and other countries.

The plan's overall aim, to promote the rural, apolitical business sector, is compatible with Jordanian and

Year Programme (1986-1990), envisages a budget of 461 million Jordanian dinars, or \$1.27 billion.

He said the plan reflects a Jordanian decision to take on the economic burden of Israel's occupation, while leaving to Israel the task of damping down pro-PLO tendencies in the territories.

Investment, under the plan, is intended to promote job opportunities and permanent employment, and to boost the attractiveness of the village - rather than the cities - as a place of work.

The blueprint, entitled "The Economic and Social Development of the Occupied Territories - A Five

According to the blueprint, some \$254 million will be needed annually to offset both the cutting off of the \$40m. previously channelled annually from the gulf states through the now defunct Jordan-PLO committee

Jurists assail Harish for not suspending foursome

GSS probe to cover 'political echelon'

By BENNY MORRIS and BARBARA AMOUYAL

publish its ruling within a few days.

Prominent jurists yesterday severely criticized Attorney-General Yosef Harish for not demanding the suspension of the four pardoned senior General Security Services officers who are about to be questioned by the police over the GSS affair.

The jurists said yesterday that it is customary, in police investigations of senior government officials suspected of involvement in "serious crimes," for the officials to be suspended from duty for the duration. The jurists added that this is especially urgent in the present case, in which the officers are suspected of having systematically lied and suborned witnesses in two previous investigations.

Harish yesterday informed the High Court of Justice, which is considering the legality of the presidential pardons awarded to the four officers three weeks ago, that the police have begun their probe and that it will also cover the possible involvement in the affair of "the political echelon." The court is to

few weeks. If the officers are suspected of trying to mislead the police during the current investigation as well, then Harish will reconsider the matter.

Israel Radio yesterday reported that Reuven Hazak, the deputy head of the GSS who set off the affair last October, met Peres last week and tendered his resignation. The radio also reported that Hazak denied allegations that he had acted out of an intention to supplant his chief at the time, Avraham Shalom.

Hazak last October alleged to Peres that Shalom ordered the killing of two captured Arab terrorists in April 1984, and subsequently

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ST. LOUIS	15	22	Cloudy
TOKYO	28	34	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	22	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	22	Cloudy

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	24-31
Golan	16-25
Nahariya	16-25
Haifa Port	16-25
Tiberias	24-31
Nazareth	24-31
Alula	24-31
Shimon	24-31
Tel Aviv	24-31
B-G Airport	24-31
Jericho	24-31
Gaza	24-31
Beersheba	24-31
Eilat	24-31

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Louis Rapoport of *The Jerusalem Post* is to speak about his recent visit to refugees in the USSR tonight at 8 at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute.

DEPARTURES

Rev. James McWhirter for the UK to promote tourism for the International Christian Embassy, Jerusalem.

French envoy replaced

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. French Ambassador Jacques Dupont yesterday ended his four-year stay in Israel. Foreign Ministry officials participated in the formal departure ceremonies at the airport. His replacement, Alain Pierre, arrived in Haifa early yesterday morning by ship. He is to present his credentials to President Herzog today.

U.S. jazz star Wayne Shorter in two concerts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Following successful engagements earlier this summer by Chick Corea, Larry Coryell and Al Di Meola, the last American jazz star slated to perform in Israel this season is master saxophonist Wayne Shorter and his trio. Shorter, co-founder with Joe Zawinul of the highly popular Weather Report ensemble, is to appear at the Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem tomorrow at 8:30 p.m., and at the Wohl Amphitheatre in Tel Aviv's Yarkon Park on Wednesday, July 23, at 9 p.m.

Appearing with Shorter will be drummer Tom Brechtlein, keyboardist Mitchell Forman and bassist Gary Willis. The group comes to Israel from a U.S. tour that earned rave reviews in the general and musical press.

U.S. hoopsters win

The U.S. beat the Soviet Union 87-85 in Madrid last night to take the World Basketball Championship.

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HOME NEWS

Burg: Not changing party basis

NRP opens first parley since 1973

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Close to 1,000 delegates and twice as many invited guests filled Binyanei Hauma yesterday evening for the festive opening session of the National Religious Party's first convention since 1973.

President Herzog's words of greeting were so warm that one wonders whether he himself will vote NRP in the next elections. "I pray that from this convention there will emerge a united Religious Zionist movement, that you will once again serve as a bridge between the camps on either side. You have a vital mission to fulfill," Herzog said. The accent was on entertainment (much of it with a religious Zionist message) and the two main speakers - Yitzhak Yaeger, who headed the NRP rehabilitation committee that bears his name, and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg - seemed to be taking pains not to say anything controversial.

The closest Burg came to touching on intra-party differences was his statement that "we're not to change our [party's] foundations: we're going to strengthen them."

Burg said that the people want the unity government to continue, but that it is doubtful whether the political realities will make this possible. The real problem today is not the unity of the land, he said, but the unity of the people. "Only co-existence [between religious and non-religious Jews] can ensure our existence," he said.

The NRP as a political party has weakened, but the religious Zionist movement has not, Burg said. There

is a broad public for whom military service and national service are *mitzvot*, he added.

Yaeger was described by one political correspondent last Friday as the NRP's "new strongman - the sobriquet almost always appended in the last two decades to Raphael Ben-Natan. But his strength certainly does not lie in his oratory."

Yaeger's main point was that religious Zionism is pluralistic. But if the audience's attentiveness is any yardstick, Ben-Natan is still very much alive.

An unscheduled speaker was Prof. Moshe Bar-Asher, chairman of the Hebrew University's Jewish Studies department and a member of the Yaeger Committee.

Bar-Asher stressed that he is not a politician and has no political ambitions. This he had said before, after Matzav (Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef Shapira and MK Haim Druckman) suggested that Burg's successor be chosen from the Oriental communities. (He is of Moroccan origin). But no one explained why only he of all the committee members was asked to speak.

Officer appeals

Rav-Seren Aharon Gila, convicted last month in the Jerusalem District Court of failing to warn a Border Police sapper about an explosive device set by the Jewish terror underground, yesterday appealed his 15-month prison sentence. In his petition, Gila claimed that he was unaware of the precise location of the charge that blinded sapper Suliman Hirbawi.

SHIN BET PROBE

(Continued from Page One)
organized a systematic cover-up. After Peres advised Hazak to take "study leave," Hazak took the case, in February, to then attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir.

Zamir demanded a police inquiry and the suspension of Shalom and his three aides, who include the two GSS legal advisers and the GSS officer who sat on the Zorea Commission. The inner cabinet refused to suspend the four.

The prominent jurist yesterday told *The Post* that all four of the pardoned officers, and not only Shalom, who has already resigned, but is still acting GSS head, should have been dismissed from their jobs. "All admitted to committing grave crimes. It is unthinkable that they should remain at their posts," he said.

Legal circles yesterday said that the police inquiry into the affair may well focus in large measure on the testimony of the prime minister's military aide, Aluf-Mishne Aziel Nevoh. Nevoh, who also served as former prime minister Shamir's military aide, is said to have sat in on, and taken notes, during successive meetings between the two prime ministers and Shalom during 1984-86. Nevoh could be the key to sorting out how much Shamir and Peres knew about the killings and the cover-up and when, and whether they have been telling the public the truth since the affair exploded into public view at the end of May.

Harish told the High Court of Justice yesterday that, "The police investigation will be complete, without limits, and will include all levels - from the executive to the operational level. If there was a higher godlike level, then that too would be included."

Christians mark Elias feast

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - Thousands of Christian pilgrims from Haifa and Galilee yesterday celebrated the annual "Mar Elias," the feast of the prophet Elijah, at the Carmelite monastery on Mount Carmel.

One new feature was the elimination of the tedious procession up the steep mountain road to the monastery. The pilgrims preferred to ride up on the recently opened cableway. Many of the celebrants spent the night camping outside the monastery

and refreshment stalls served the crowds. Masses were celebrated at the monastery, by the Latin, Maronite and Greek Catholic communities.

The small grotto inside the monastery, traditionally believed to have been the place of Elijah's sojourn on Mount Carmel, has now been identified as the tomb of a 13th-century monk. The identification was made by Brother Elias, a monk at the monastery.

Brother Elias holds that the "Jewish" Elijah's cave, lower down the mountain, originally was a site for pagan rites, possibly dedicated to the sun god Helios, who was popular in this area, and whose name is not unlike the Greek "Elias."

Brother Elias also maintains that the timing of both the Christian and the Jewish feasts - at the height of summer - is connected with the god Tammuz (the name of the current Hebrew month), signifying nature's arid summer cycle, when fields are scar, while Elijah "al Hilder" (Elijah the green one) holds out hope for renewal.

8 congressmen urge freeing of \$69m. for Lavi project

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - The battle here over the future of Israel's Lavi jet fighter intensified yesterday as eight congressmen urged the Reagan administration to release \$69 million in frozen funds for the project.

The Pentagon has withheld the money, already appropriated by Congress, because of its continued reservations over the financial viability of the Lavi. The administration has informed Israel that it will offer some formal alternatives to the Lavi by September.

LAVI ROLL OUT

(Continued from Page One)
saying was representative of administration opinion - and not just Pentagon opinion as has been the case until now.

Zakheim's briefing essentially amounted to a damning condemnation of the project. He claimed that Israel's projected annual outlay of \$550 million for 24 of the fighters was overly optimistic, and that the real cost was more likely to be around \$1 billion.

By going ahead with the Lavi, he argued, Israel may find itself in the position of being unable to continue with the programme while maintaining a viable balance of conventional forces. This in turn carried the risk of Israel coming to the U.S. for more military aid.

Zakheim and the Pentagon have not limited their offensive against the Lavi to words. Some \$70m. in five contracts from American manufacturers for essential components are being held up by the Pentagon. The official explanation is that the Lavi is now being treated as a "regular" procurement programme, and not a "priority" one. A letter dashed off Friday by a group of influential members of Congress may "unfreeze" the contracts, according to senior IAI sources. "But this will not diminish Pentagon opposition, and we can expect many similar obstacles in the future," the sources said.

The Lavi is not without critics at

Pentagon officials are known to want Israel to purchase more F-16s, with some possibly extensive co-production in Israel, instead of moving to the production phase of the Lavi.

Among those Congressmen calling on the administration to release the money for the Lavi are Democrats Les Aspin of Wisconsin, Dante Fascell of Florida, Larry Smith of Florida and Mel Levine of California.

The New York Times yesterday published a full-page article in its business section on the Lavi controversy. (See *New York Times* Weekly Review in this issue.)

home. Weizman opposes the Lavi's transformation in mid-1980 from a cheap, small fighter with a G.E. 404 engine, to a larger plane with the PW 1120.

Several members of the General Staff, notably Deputy Chief of Staff Aluf Dan Shomron, are also vociferous critics of the Lavi, feeling that it will consume a disproportionate segment of the military budget, and will become an obsolescent fighter in the late 1990s.

While having to answer to critics at home and abroad, the IAI has had to face numerous technical problems plaguing the project. In addition to delivery of flight-control systems, structural components and electronics from American suppliers, a series of flight tests for the Lavi's engine have been postponed for "several weeks."

The PW-1120 engine, developed from scratch for the Lavi, was supposed to have been flown for the first time last week by a specially adapted Phantom that has had one-of-its-regular J-79 engines removed, but problems with telemetry (tracking) equipment kept the plane on the ground.

IAI officials do not believe that the delay will significantly affect the Lavi's maiden flight scheduled for late September, but the incident has constituted another jinx that "has strengthened the hands of our opponents" according to the source.

SUISSA CRITICS

(Continued from Page One)
the file, but shortly afterwards found that he needed it again. "The second time, for reasons I cannot understand, Suissa refused to give me the file," said Wertheimer.

Sources close to Suissa said that the Prisons Service legal adviser informed Suissa after Wertheimer had returned the file that such information should never leave the office.

Shimon Malka refused to comment yesterday, insisting that the matter is under investigation. Sources close to Malka, however,

denied any secret documents had been given to Wertheimer.

Shimon MK Mordechai Virshup has told Suissa he must appear next week before the Knesset prisons subcommittee. He will have to answer questions regarding complaints of mismanagement filed by Malka, and two other aides. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said on Israel TV last night that the commission of inquiry established to investigate the complaints against Suissa has already started work. He added that he hopes to receive a report from the commission shortly.

Shcharansky may join delegation to UN

Anatoly Shcharansky may be a member of Israel's delegation to the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting in New York, which opens in September, sources reported yesterday.

Shcharansky, it is reported, will focus on Soviet and human rights affairs, including Soviet Jewish aliya.

Neighbours beat suspected child abuser

SAFAD (Itim). - A local man, suspected of sexually abusing children, was beaten senseless by neighbours and locked in his house for three days "to teach him a lesson."

The suspect, described by neighbours as "mentally unstable," was arrested and released into the custody of a local resident.

MODA'I MAY BE FIRED

(Continued from Page One)
by several Labour ministers, he would presumably convene a special cabinet meeting today, where he would present a formal letter of dismissal.

If he were to do so, Peres would be in clear breach of the coalition agreement which bars him from sacking a Likud minister without the prior consent of Likud leader and Vice Premier Shamir. But Labour sources insisted that Moda'i's insult had been just as serious an infringement of the coalition agreement.

Moda'i told an Israel Bonds meeting in Jerusalem last night that, "In recent months, Likud members have been afraid even to breathe for fear of giving the smallest cause for cancellation of rotation. Whenever we're questioned, we have to watch every word, in case we'll say something that will cause a crisis."

"I had a run-in which brought me to the Justice Ministry, but both before and after this incident I have seen no reason not to answer questions as I see fit."

Moda'i said he had given answers "because I was asked." Likud leaders compelled Moda'i to issue an apology to Peres yesterday, warning Moda'i that they would not back him if he did not defuse tension between the Likud and the Alignment.

Peres, however, was in no hurry to get Moda'i off the hook. The premier's associates, noting that Moda'i's partial retraction came via the media rather than directly, told reporters that Peres would respond at a time and in a manner of his own choosing.

Moda'i told Israel Radio that if he had offended Peres in any way, which he had not intended, he was expressing his regrets and apologizing. Moda'i also said his remarks in Herzliya could not serve as grounds for his removal from his cabinet post.

Likud leaders, who told Moda'i that he must not give the Alignment any excuse to sabotage the rotation, warned him that he must not bank on an early election, and that they had bailed him out once, in his first row with Peres.

Alignment ministers, who confer-

red for an hour yesterday to discuss Moda'i's abuse of Peres, were uncharacteristically tight-lipped afterwards.

One Alignment minister told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Moda'i's conduct is unbearable. First the Likud insults (Police Minister) Bar-Lev, then Peres. But Peres is handling the problem. All his options are open. Likud sources said that Health Minister Mordechai Gur's verbal abuse of Shamir last week was far more vicious than Moda'i's criticism of Peres."

Likud sources speculated that if Moda'i's attack on Peres was not the result of his well-known volatility, he was probably looking for some gimmick to prove he is still the senior Likud leader, even though Finance Minister Moshe Nissim has been stealing the limelight after succeeding Moda'i at the Treasury.

Moda'i apparently gave in to Likud pressure to apologize after Shamir told him that Peres planned to make a statement in the Knesset this afternoon announcing Moda'i's dismissal.

Under the coalition agreement, Shamir can refuse to accept such a move on Peres's part. Likud sources commented, however, that once Peres dismissed a Likud man, he would be giving Shamir *carte blanche* to dismiss Alignment ministers when he takes over as prime minister.

If Moda'i is fired, the Likud will face a dilemma: either to stand behind the minister and force the break-up of the government; or to forgo his presence at the cabinet table for the next three months, reserving the right to recall him once Shamir takes over as premier in October.

In reaching a decision, Likud tacticians will take account of what they see as a swing in public opinion in their favour following the General Security Service affair.

Of late, there have been repeated calls from Likud ranks to go to the country on this issue.

At the same time, though, a crisis over Moda'i's dismissal may well trigger renewed tension at the top of the party, as the contenders for Shamir's leadership mantle reassess their relative positions.

Brain power among the poor

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A rich new strain of Israel's most precious natural resource - brain power - has been discovered among the country's poor, the Education Ministry said yesterday.

A nation-wide survey ordered last year by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon has identified hundreds of gifted youngsters living in disadvantaged areas. For the first time, these children are now receiving the special schooling they need to develop their talents to the full.

The survey, carried out by the ministry's department for the specially gifted, identified 8,000 especially bright children among 30,000 youngsters tested.

"We have no right to allow this situation to continue. It is a loss to society and to the state," said the minister.

Despite budget cuts, the minister said, special courses for hundreds of gifted but economically disadvantaged children have been opened in 39 development towns and slum areas.

To carry out the project the ministry doubled its spending on the gifted from \$250,000 to \$500,000 a year.

STATUE. - Sculptor Ya'acov Agam has agreed to build a giant wind-powered statue in the central square of Katzin, in the Golan Heights.

MEXICO'S APPLICATION to Gatt was approved last week, clearing the way for it to join in world trade talks due to start this year.

TECHNION

ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The American Society for Technion deeply mourns the irreparable loss of

DAVID ROSE

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Martin Kellner, ATS National President
Dr. Jack Goldman, Chairman of the Board
Melvyn H. Bloom, Executive Vice President

TECHNION

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The Board of Governors of the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology shares in the profound sorrow at the loss of

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The Board of Directors, the Management and Staff of Dagon, Batey-Manguroth Le-Israel Ltd., Haifa

deeply mourn the sudden passing of our dear

Eng. MORDECHAI MAY

Chief Engineer and Co-founder of our enterprise and of Manguroth Ashdod and express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Report of Thatcher row with queen denied

India becomes 24th to spurn the Games

LONDON. — India, a founding member of the Commonwealth, withdrew last night from the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh to protest Britain's stand on economic sanctions against South Africa, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

The Foreign Office here expressed "regret" over the decision, and a spokesman said he hoped India and the 23 other countries also boycotting the games would "reconsider their position."

Adherence to the fast-spreading boycott of the Commonwealth's most populous country comes among persistent but officially denied reports, of Queen Elizabeth's displeasure with a number of her Prime Ministers policies — the refusal to consider sanctions against South Africa among them.

India joins 23 other nations boycotting the games in an effort to pressure Britain to apply sanctions. It was the first time India has joined a boycott of an international sports event.

Of the 24 countries who will not be attending the games, all but Lesotho have cited as their reason Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to impose immediate punitive economic sanctions on Pretoria's white-dominated government.

Lesotho said that, besides financial constraints, it simply does not have athletes of the calibre required to compete in the games.

Lesotho, a tiny southern African kingdom encircled by South African territory, is also totally dependent economically on its giant neighbour, which has threatened to pass on the effects of any trade embargo to its black neighbours backing calls for sanctions.

Dominica and Antigua Saturday night became the last two of 10 Caribbean nations to join the African-led boycott.

Without further withdrawals, 24 of 49 Commonwealth nations are now out of the games.

The number of teams competing stands at 35, but that figure includes five from the British Isles — Scotland, England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man — and two from the Channel Islands — Jersey and Guernsey. Also, such territories as the Falkland Islands are entitled to enter teams.

Games officials were said to be "frantic" as they tried to alter arrangements to allow for the absence of large numbers of entrants in all ten games sports. The list of competitors is now down to 1,925 from an original record of 2,420.

Queen Elizabeth II was plunged yesterday into a welter of claims and denials over reports that she was at odds with Prime Minister Thatcher over her South Africa policy, economic strategies and role in the U.S. bombing raid on Libya.

Reports of royal displeasure with Thatcher had been filtering out during the week as press speculation, but the *Sunday Times* was the first to report outright, with attribution, that the 60-year-old monarch "is dismayed by many of Mrs. Thatcher's policies."

Buckingham Palace issued a strong denial, a member of Thatcher's Conservative Party accused unidentified palace officials of "mischievous-making," and the *Sunday Telegraph*, Britain's leading conservative weekly, claimed Commonwealth leaders were trying to drag the queen into their campaign for



Queen Elizabeth salutes the Irish Guards outside Buckingham Palace recently. (Reuters)

British sanctions against South Africa.

The palace statement specifically denied reports that the queen was "dismayed" by Thatcher's policies, particularly her rejection of Commonwealth calls for sanctions against South Africa.

The queen's press secretary, Michael Shea, said: "As with all previous prime ministers, the queen enjoys a relationship of the closest confidentiality with Mrs. Thatcher and reports purporting to be the queen's opinions of government policies are entirely without foundation."

The Buckingham Palace reaction followed the *Sunday Times* lengthy front-page article. The weekly said it had received the "unprecedented disclosures" of the queen's views from "palace advisers."

The *Sunday Times* said the Prime Minister's office had maintained its

traditional silence on all matters involving relations between Thatcher and the queen. It said the two women were due to hold a regular meeting tomorrow.

Following the palace denial, the *Sunday Times* editor-in-chief Andrew Neil confirmed his paper's report and said the information contained in the article had come from several interviews over the past week.

"The sources not only knew what they were saying, but the actual report as it appears in the paper was read out to them before we went to press," Neil said, adding that he had "no idea whether the queen was or was not aware."

Several Commonwealth members, notably Zambia, have indicated that they could quit the Commonwealth if London continued to reject sanctions against South Africa at a London mini-summit of seven member states scheduled in early August.

In addition to the queen's alleged concern over a possible breakup of the Commonwealth, the *Sunday Times* report said Queen Elizabeth was at odds with Thatcher over several other aspects of government policy.

These included the government's handling of the 1983-1984 miners strike, which the queen reportedly feared had done "long-term damage...to the country's social fabric," and misgivings about Thatcher's decision to allow U.S. bombers to use British bases for the raid on Libya last April.

The paper also said the queen believed that the Thatcher government should be "more caring towards the less privileged in British society." (AP, Reuters)

Mubarak to Arafat: Move!

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak yesterday called on PLO leader Yasser Arafat to "take a brave stand" in finding a formula for PLO acceptance of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Mubarak's remarks, made during a major economic address in Cairo, may be seen as a strong statement of support for King Hussein's peace negotiating strategy — which the PLO so far has balked, said Israeli sources.

The Egyptian leader said he still believes it possible to find an acceptable peace negotiating formula based on the UN resolutions and Palestinian self-determination, "in the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of February 1985."

Mubarak's statements contained thinly-veiled criticism of Arafat's continuing refusal to recognize 242 and 338.

"I told Arafat that time could not be on the side of a reluctant people, or those who are unable to act — whether or not they try to shroud such an attitude in empty claims of steadfastness or extremism," said

Mubarak, citing two recent messages he sent the PLO chairman.

"Time always favours people capable of bearing their responsibilities and listening to the voice of conscience and to the call of duty," Mubarak added.

"I called on him (Arafat) to take a brave stand in line with the interests of our brethren in the occupied territories for the liberation of their land and the restoration of their rights before it is too late."

With regards to Egypt's economy, Mubarak said that Western nations have agreed to help Egypt reschedule some of its estimated \$36 billion foreign debt.

Mubarak made his remarks during the opening session of his ruling National Democratic Party's annual congress.

He told the congress that the U.S., Italy, France, Britain and West Germany had said they would help back Egypt in its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for the debt relief.

Western diplomatic sources here said that Egypt will try to get at least \$1 billion in credits from the IMF, according to the Associated Press.

Mubarak denied that the Egyptian economy is "in the intensive care unit or on top of a volcano." But the president painted a grim picture of Egypt's economic situation following what he said was the "fantastic drop in world oil prices."

H said Egypt will lose \$1.2 billion in revenue from decreased oil sales and forecast a further drop in the nation's hard currency earnings from other sources.

He said debt servicing would be heavy for the next three years and he had discussed delaying payments last week with Italian, French, British and West German leaders.

"My talks aimed at finding a solution to this problem, to try to see how we can delay some of our repayments slightly over the next few years until we can carry out the economic reform programme," Mubarak said.

Bankers in Cairo say Egypt is eight months in arrears on repayments of about \$1.5 billion in medium-term supplier credits, most of them guaranteed by western governments.

The IMF estimates Egypt's debt service obligations at \$3.4 billion in the fiscal year which ended June 30.

Jordan demands PLO accept 242

The PLO should accept UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 so that it can participate in an international peace conference, said Jordanian premier Zaid Rifai in a recent magazine interview.

"We insist on the PLO's participation in the international conference, because we cannot be the alternative to the PLO," Rifai told the Paris-based magazine *Al-Mustaqbal*. "But the essential principle on which this role is based is for the PLO to accept the UN resolutions, and this is what the PLO has rejected."

Rifai added that an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories cannot be achieved except through an international peace conference based on Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO's refusal to accept those resolutions is the cause underlying King Hussein's suspension of political coordination with the organization.

"No one can imagine that a party (the PLO) can attend any conference if it rejects the basis on which the conference is convened," said Rifai.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi said yesterday that Rifai's statements concerning a framework for peace negotiations "should be considered."

"The government should announce that Israel is willing to consider opening negotiations on this basis," Ya'acobi added.

Meanwhile, in Tunis, the PLO's Central Committee suspended its meetings Saturday night without agreeing on any coordinated response to Jordan's recent closing of the PLO's offices in Amman.

According to Radio Monte Carlo, the meetings were suspended pending the result of Arab mediation between Amman and the PLO leadership.

Genscher in Kremlin talks

MOSCOW (AP). — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived yesterday for a three-day visit during which he will talk with Soviet officials about improving East-West relations.

Genscher was welcomed at Moscow airport by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and the two held brief talks on East-West ties and disarmament. West German officials said.

Genscher had met for an hour with Paul Nitze, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special adviser on arms control, before leaving West Germany, the officials said.

They said he will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today, along with continuing his talks with Shevardnadze and perhaps with President Andrei Gromyko.

Genscher is said to be carrying a message from West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Gorbachev, urging an improvement in bilateral relations.

An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, which has been under negotiation for 12 years, also should be signed during the visit, the officials said.

Reagan against black envoy to Pretoria

WASHINGTON (APF). — President Ronald Reagan has decided against naming a black businessman, Robert Brown, as Washington's next ambassador to South Africa because of controversy over some of his past business activities, a government official said here.

Press reports during the past week indicated that Reagan would announce Brown's nomination during a speech on U.S. policy towards South Africa scheduled for tomorrow.

The official who spoke on condition he not be identified, said late Saturday that Brown's nomination had been decided against because of doubts over an affair involving a small business administration contract his firm received in 1972 and opposition from U.S. union leaders who accuse him of illegal labour practices.

The contract, worth \$860,000 for supplying food to a military base in California, was allegedly awarded while Brown was holding a senior White House post.

Killer's widow sues U.S. hamburger chain

CANTON, Ohio (APF). — The widow of a gunman who shot dead 21 people and then was himself shot dead by police at a McDonald's restaurant here two years ago is demanding damages from the company on the grounds that additives in their hamburgers drove her husband mad.

Etna Huberty filed a \$5 million claim on Friday against the hamburger chain, which her husband regularly patronized, alleging it had "negligently added monosodium glutamate [a widely-used taste enhancer and preservative] to the food [Huberty] routinely bought and consumed."

His widow also brought a negligence claim against the Ohio firm where the dead man had worked as a welder for 12 years, alleging that lead and other metals used in his job had poisoned him, and together with the food additives, "combined to cause the violent outburst which resulted in Huberty's death."

Rebel attack closes Sudan airport

KHARTOUM (Reuters). — The Sudanese authorities have closed Juba airport following an attack by rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on a mountain near the regional capital, the official Sudan News Agency (Suna) reported yesterday.

The SPLA, led by Colonel John Garang, has been waging a two-year bush war against the Khartoum government.

Suna quoted Prime Minister Sadeq al-Mahdi as saying the rebels

last week closed the Nile to Western Equatoria where they are now fighting government troops at Jebel Lado, 5km. north of the airport. Al-Mahdi said the rebels wanted to besiege Juba but army troops could handle the situation.

Suna said a UN official as saying 50,000 displaced people in Juba town were in need of emergency food, and that the closure of Juba airport was likely to affect the airlift of vital food supplies to famine victims in the embattled South.

Chinese grant access to detained newsman

PEKING (Reuters). — *New York Times* correspondent John Burns, detained by Chinese police on suspicion of spying, will be allowed to see his wife and embassy officers this morning, Chinese officials told the British embassy yesterday.

An embassy spokesman said the Chinese had given no reason for the delay in granting access to Burns, a British subject, who was detained

last Thursday on charges arising from a trip through central China earlier this month. Under terms of a Sino-British consular agreement signed in 1984, access to him should be granted within two days.

Burns is the first foreign journalist to be detained in China on suspicion of espionage since the rise to power of Deng Xiaoping in 1979 and one of only a handful of foreigners to have been detained for any reason.

Belfast Catholic slain — third in 10 days

BELFAST (APF). — A 28-year-old cab driver, Martin Duffy, became the third Roman Catholic to die violently in the past 10 days when he was shot dead Saturday night while going to pick up a fare in Belfast, police said.

A shadowy sectarian terrorist group called the Protestant Action Force claimed responsibility in anonymous calls to Belfast media. The same group has claimed it carried out the other two killings. It has only come to public knowledge in recent weeks.

Temperatures have heated in Northern Ireland as Protestant militants resist the Anglo-Irish agreement of last November granting the Irish Republic a say in the province's affairs.

Hammer invites Gorbachev

NEW YORK. — *Newsweek* magazine in its latest edition reports that Armand Hammer, the 87-year-old Jewish magnate who heads Occidental Petroleum, has invited Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to attend an exclusive party in Hollywood if he visits the U.S. later this year.

According to *Newsweek*, among the guests at the Hammer's scheduled Hollywood bash are sure to be Dustin Hoffman and Jessica Lange, the stars of *Tootsie*, said to be one of Gorbachev's favourite films.

Gila and Chaim Wiener Foundation

Chazanut Concert

with cantors: Zvee Aroni, Naftali Herstik, Abraham Lubin The Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir directed by Eli Jaffe piano — Raymond Goldstein Henry Crown Symphony Hall, Jerusalem Theatre Tuesday, July 22, 1986 at 8:30 p.m.

Tickets: Jerusalem Theatre box office and Heichal Shlomo.

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Your vote will be cast in the constituency in which you were last registered before leaving the UK.

In order to qualify you will have to fill in a declaration form and return it by 10th October 1986 (15th September if you were previously resident in Northern Ireland).

Forms and an explanatory leaflet are available from your nearest diplomatic or consular post.

PLEASE LET OTHER BRITISH CITIZENS KNOW THAT THEY MAY ALSO BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN THE UK.

'Rising tide of violence'

Harassed social workers want tear-gas for self-defence

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Social workers, facing what they describe as a rising tide of violence, yesterday called on the welfare authorities to give them self-defence courses and to arm them with personal tear-gas sprays, similar to those supplied to women soldiers.

Sara Zilberstein, head of the Social Workers' Association, issued the request as reports poured in at the association's Tel Aviv headquarters of new attacks.

The problem of assaults on social workers was highlighted last month when 26-year-old Amalia Levine was knifed to death by the husband of one of her clients at Migdal Haemek's welfare office.

The killing sparked a one-day strike and a series of protest demonstrations, but Zilberstein and other welfare workers leaders said the murder was only the tip of the iceberg.

Since Levine was murdered, they said yesterday, there have been dozens of reports every week of social workers being assaulted or threatened by the people they are trying to help.

"Just this week we had several members injured in

attacks in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and other places," Zilberstein said.

The situation is deteriorating and social workers can no longer remain defenceless, she said, adding, "We want our people to have some form of weapon to ward off an attacker, and these personal tear-gas sprays seem the most suitable thing."

"However, that is not our central demand. We also want to be trained in how to deal with violence physically and how to avoid it."

"In addition we want some form of security guard and a direct alarm buzzer to the police at every social-work station. Those places where there is no such security should be closed."

Zilberstein said the association had called on Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev to discuss security at welfare offices.

On July 29 hundreds of social workers are planning to mark the *shloshim* of Amalia Levine's death with a memorial meeting and a day of study at Migdal Haemek.

Local people have also been invited to the event, whose theme will be the growth of violence in society and the family.

Israeli inventor honoured by Swedes, even though they couldn't find him

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Swedish Inventors Association has honoured an Israeli with one of its seven Centenary awards, but was unable to find him to invite him for the award ceremony held in Stockholm last month.

Ben-Zion Kagan, a Haifa fish technology expert now with the Koor Foods Division, was given the International Award in recognition of a simple fish-smoking device he developed in Ghana 15 years ago.

The "Kagan Smoker", as the Ghanaian press christened it, remains widely used among African fishing communities.

Kagan, 69, a former founding member of Kibbutz Neve Yam, where he managed a fish-processing plant for 10 years, was sent to Ghana by the Food and Agricultural Organization in 1968 for two years.

Working in the Chorkor coast fishing community west of Accra, he helped establish a Food Research Institute. He was disturbed by the women who traditionally dominate the fish-smoking industry, because they were wasting much of their meagre resources owing to their primitive methods.

They used kilns made of blocks or clay mud, on which they placed wire trays with the fish. Resting one on top of the other, they could stack no more than five or six trays high, and the pressure also damaged the fish.



Ben-Zion Kagan

"I realized that only something cheap and simple, and not sophisticated technology, would be of use to them," Kagan told *The Jerusalem Post* in his Mt. Carmel flat.

"Suddenly it came to me in a flash, a solution so simple that it's hard to see why nobody thought of it before," he said.

He simply framed the mesh with locally available wood, which made the trays easy to handle and barely increased the cost.

The frames made it possible to stack up to 15 trays on the kilns, "as high as the women could reach," enabling "much" more efficient exploitation of the smoke and saving 50 per cent of the fuel. The gap the

frames created between trays also eliminated the pressure damage and created "a natural chimney," making the smoking more efficient.

With a grant from the UN Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and a contribution from the Canadian Embassy in Accra, he made frames and had them tried out by three women. They loved them. "Then we started charging nominal fees because we figured nobody appreciates give-aways, and in time they would have to stand on their own feet anyway," he recalled.

The first news of the award came to him last month when he received a congratulatory telegram from Eduard Saouma, director general of the FAO in Rome. "It is a source of pride for the organization that your innovation of an FAO project in Ghana is particularly suited to meet technical and social conditions of developing countries," Saouma wrote.

The *Jerusalem Post* had heard of the cable, but Kagan did not want to talk about the award until he received official confirmation from Stockholm.

Kagan last week phoned the association which confirmed the award and informed him that they had been looking for him world-wide, via the embassies of Ghana, to invite him for the award ceremony on June 13. But the award certificate is now on its way to Haifa.

Agency analyzes study-tours to Israel

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The number of North American Jews in study programmes and tours of Israel can be greatly increased — possibly by hundreds of thousands — if these tours are promoted better, if their quality is significantly improved and if the cost is lowered.

This is one of the main conclusions of a study of educational programmes in Israel presented last week in Jerusalem at a conference of Jewish educators held by the Jewish Agency

Committee on Jewish Education. The study of the "Israel Experience" was conducted by Annette Hochstein of Nativ, a consulting firm, and was commissioned by the agency committee.

The conference also discussed training for senior Diaspora educators and the teaching of Hebrew in the Diaspora.

The study found that about one third of American Jewry had visited Israel or planned to visit, about a third had no interest in visiting, and a

third was interested in visiting but not being reached or catered to by existing programmes.

Those in the "interested" category were found to be only mildly involved in Jewish life, but willing to take part in an educational programme here that would intensify their connections to Judaism and Israel.

It was also found that about 41,500 people took part in Israel educational programmes last year, more than half of them over 21 and about a third on long-term programmes. It was previously thought that between 12,000 and 15,000 people came here on educational programmes each year.

Of the 41,500, about 19,000 come on holiday — or study-tours, 15,000 come on formal programmes sponsored by yeshivot or universities, and 7,600 come on work/volunteer programmes.

The part of the study that raised the most interest at the conference was the in-depth evaluation conducted on a cross-section of 40 programmes of the 400 or so listed in the survey. Hochstein said that about half of the 40 could be described as "bad," while the rest were fairly good or excellent.

Considerable curiosity was aroused at the conference as to which programmes fell into which categories, but this information was not released. Hochstein said that this information was being used to stimulate the sponsoring agencies into improving programme quality, and that publication at this stage would be counter-productive.

Some of the main problems with the "bad" programmes were that their goals were not defined in relation to the backgrounds of the participants, the staff was poorly trained and selected, and they were plagued by logistical problems. Hochstein concluded that a bad programme can spoil the powerful impact Israel usually has on a visitor, and that recruitment is harmed by negative reports circulated by word of mouth.



Caroline Kennedy and Edwin Schlossberg leave Our Lady of Victory Church in Centerville, Mass., after their wedding on Saturday. (Reuter telephoto)

Leading rabbi: 'Unfortunate symbol' Kennedy daughter weds Jewish businessman

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The storybook wedding Saturday of Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the late John F. Kennedy to Edwin Schlossberg, a wealthy New York Jewish clothing businessman, has created mixed feelings in the American Jewish community.

Rabbi Walter Wurzberger, a leading Orthodox figure here, said the wedding "represents an unfortunate symbol of present cultural trends among many American Jews, for whom Jewishness plays a marginal role in their lives. It represents a sad reflection of the growing number of intermarriages in this country, which reflect the constant erosion of Jewish consciousness."

He noted: "It is even sadder that not only was this a case of intermarriage, but intermarriage in a Catholic church. The only concession that was made to the Jewish sensibilities of the Schlossbergs was not to hold a Catholic mass as part of the ceremony."

Wurzberger conceded that there is another side to the story, noting that "for many Jews the fact that the daughter of a former president of the United States is marrying a Jew, somehow symbolizes how completely we have 'made it' in this country."

Schlossberg, 41, is president of a company that designs museum interiors and exhibitions. He is the son of Alfred Schlossberg, a prominent member of an Orthodox synagogue on New York's Upper East Side. Schlossberg met Caroline, 28, a law student at Columbia University, five years ago when she was working in the publicity department of New

York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The wedding ceremony, which took place in Our Lady of Victory Church near the Kennedy compound in Hyannis, Mass., was a double-ring Catholic nuptial service presided over by a Jesuit priest, the Rev. Donald McMillan.

According to press reports, the elder Schlossberg and his wife Mac were troubled by the insistence of the Kennedys that the service be strictly Catholic, with no rabbi present. Sources close to the Kennedys said it was felt necessary to have a Catholic wedding so as not to hurt the deeply religious Rose Kennedy, 95, Caroline's grandmother and matriarch of the clan, who attended the service in a wheelchair.

The press was barred from the ceremony and the reception afterwards. Caroline and Edwin waved to reporters as they left the church, and Schlossberg delighted onlookers by awkwardly kissing his bride.

The wedding, referred to in the press as "The Return of Camelot," brought together many luminaries from the Kennedy administration, including Theodore Sorenson, Dave Powers, John Kenneth Galbraith, McGeorge Bundy and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Other guests included artist Jasper Johns, singer Carly Simon, humourist Art Buchwald, and financier Paul Mellon.

Jacqueline Kennedy entered the church on the arm of Sen. Edward Kennedy, whose former wife Joan also attended. John Kennedy Jr., Caroline's brother, served as best man, and maid of honour was Caroline's cousin, newscaster Maria Shriver, who was married in the same church two months ago to film star Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Brooklyn Jews raise funds for legal costs of bus-shelter sprayers

By WALTER RUBY

NEW YORK. — A spokesman for the Satmar Hassidim in Brooklyn said that his movement has raised \$30,000 to help pay legal costs for Hassidic demonstrators in Israel arrested over the last two months for spray-painting bus shelters with feature advertisements ultra-Orthodox Jews find offensive.

Rabbi Yitzhak Glick, general secretary of the Central Rabbinical Congress (CRC) of the tightly knit Satmar community, indignantly denied that either the CRC or the Eda Haredit in Israel had sanctioned the burning of the bus shelters. Glick claimed that the shelter burnings were carried out by secular Jews seeking to turn Israeli public opinion against the ultra-Orthodox community.

Both Glick and another Satmar spokesman, Rabbi Chaim Stauber, readily affirmed, however, that the CRC has encouraged its adherents in Israel to take part in the spray-painting of the shelters.

Glick and Stauber stressed that in their opinions those actions do not constitute violence. "The spray-painting does not represent a violent act. It is the pictures on the shelters that themselves constitute violence," said Glick. He added that all but two of those arrested have now been released, and that all of those who were arrested are preparing for their appearance in court. Money has also been sent to the families of

the anti-bus shelter demonstrators to help them get through the period during which their bread-winners were incarcerated, he stated.

Glick praised the "strong response" from the Satmar community to the appeal for funds to help the bus shelter spray-painters.

Stauber said that the Eda Haredit had been informed by a source in the Israel Police Force that there is evidence that the bus shelter burnings were carried out by secular Jews. He did not identify the source.

Stauber said that the Satmar refusal to recognize the State of Israel will not deter them from "doing whatever we can to ensure that the sanctity of the Holy City and of the Land will not be compromised."

Asked why the ultra-Orthodox did not simply try to keep the "offensive" posters out of their neighbourhoods, rather than seek to impose their views on all Jerusalemites, Stauber replied, "For me Ben-Yehuda Street is as much part of the Holy City as is Mea She'arim."

Meanwhile a city councilman representing the Orthodox Jewish neighbourhoods of Boro Park and Flatbush in Brooklyn announced last week that he has succeeded in convincing an advertising firm to remove swim-suit posters on city bus shelters in those areas.

Councilman Noah Dear said that the Miller Signs Associates had agreed to take down ads which show women modelling bathing suits.

SPORTS

DAVIS CUP

Shlomo takes sting out of Oosting

By ORI LEWIS

THE HAGUE. — Another magnificent performance by Shlomo Glickstein won the European Zone semi-final against Holland for Israel, giving them an unbeatable 3-1 lead. Glickstein vanquished Menno Oosting 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. The final match, between Amos Mansdorf and Michael Schapers, was abandoned, owing to very heavy rain, with Mansdorf having taken the first set 6-3 and having a lead of 2-1 in the second. Thus Israel is through to the final for the third year in succession.

Before Glickstein went on to the court, Shlomo Zoref, the Israeli coach, told me that the strategy Glickstein had evolved with his advisers was "to take the sting out of Oosting" by reducing the pace. From his first return of Oosting's service in the opening game, it was apparent that Shlomo was working strictly according to this plan. The weather conditions favoured his objective: the skies were overcast, and light drizzle fell throughout the match.

Shlomo succeeded in keeping Oosting off balance by directing his attack mainly at Oosting's backhand, with shots hit low and deep into the backhand corner. These were varied with delicate drop shots. He broke Oosting in the very first game with two magnificent drops shots, and broke him again in the third and fifth games to take a 5-0 lead.

Shlomo's own concentration then seemed to waver, and Oosting picked up three games before Glickstein took set the set 6-3. Oosting seemed to falter under the pressure: he began to hit wildly and to miss, and his usually excellent first service started to go astray. He served six doubles. Shlomo and his coach can echo the words of Hannibal Smith of the A-Team. "I love it when a plan comes together."

Shlomo said afterwards that playing at home had given the Dutch team no advantage, as there was a very sparse and non-partisan crowd, and the clay courts worked as much against the Dutchmen as the Israelis. The officiating was perfect. Tom Okker, the captain of the Dutch team, was naturally disappointed, but said that the better team had won.

Asked to explain why he plays so superbly for Israel in the Davis Cup — he was won 27 out of 35 singles matches and 10 out of 15 doubles — and is doing so badly in Grand Prix tournaments, Glickstein said that the problem may be that he finds it hard these days to motivate himself in tournaments. But, he said, if he can maintain this form, he thinks he will climb up the rankings again. He is considering taking a coach with him to tournaments.

Other results: The U.S. beat Mexico 2-1. Flach and Segura beat Paredi and Lozano 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Japan beat China 3-1. Chile beat Brazil 3-1.

BASKETBALL

Israelis are satisfied — with good reason

By YITZHAK KESTENBOUM

MADRID. — The Israeli basketball squad yesterday celebrated their achievement of coming seventh in the World Basketball Cup almost as if they had won the tournament.

They had good reason to be so pleased with themselves. In their final game, in which they beat Canada 97-84, all the players surpassed themselves. Doron Jamchee came out of his scoring slump, Mickey Berkowitz was at the top of his form and Arie Rosenberg, given a chance by coach Zvi Scherf as point guard, came through with flying colours.

Other results: Spain beat Italy 87-69 for fifth place; Cuba edged Argentina 85-81 for 11th place.

BASEBALL

Reynolds' homer gives Houston win

NEW YORK (AP). — Craig Reynolds' solo homer with two outs in the ninth, after the New York Mets had scored four runs in the top of the inning, gave Houston a 5-4 victory on Saturday night and pulled the Astros into a first-place tie in the National League West. Reynolds connected for his fourth homer of the season, off Roger McDowell, 7-3, who had not given up a home run in 72 innings of pitching. The Mets still lead the NL East by 12 games over Montreal, while the Astros are tied with San Francisco in the West.

National League

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	60	27	.688	—
Montreal	42	39	.520	12
Philadelphia	43	38	.531	11
Chicago	38	49	.437	18 1/2
St. Louis	38	51	.427	21
Pittsburgh	37	51	.420	23 1/2

West Division

San Diego	46	45	.505	3
Cincinnati	43	44	.494	4
Atlanta	43	48	.473	6
Los Angeles	41	50	.451	8

Wheelchair tennis

Saturday's games

Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2; St. Louis 2, Los Angeles 1; Pittsburgh 4, San Diego 3; Chicago 1, San Francisco 6; Atlanta 7, Montreal 2; Houston 5, New York 4.

American League

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	33	.633	—
New York	52	40	.565	6
Cleveland	48	42	.530	9
Baltimore	48	42	.530	9
Toronto	49	44	.522	9 1/2
Detroit	46	44	.511	11
Minnesota	41	47	.464	15

West Division

due in the women's singles event, with local girl Mali Miller as runner-up

Saturday's games

Oakland 3, Milwaukee 2; California 2, Toronto 1; Chicago 9, New York 3; Detroit 5, Texas 3, 13 innings; Baltimore 1, Minnesota 6; Cleveland 6, Kansas City 4; Boston 9, Seattle 4.

British Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland. — Greg Norman of Australia produced a 69 to finish the British Open with 280, making him the winner by no fewer than five strokes. Second came Gordon Brand Jr. with 285, followed by Bernhard Langer (286), Ian Woosnam (286), Nick Faldo (287), Gary Kock (288), Tommy Nakajima (289). Bernhard Langer, had one consolation — his wife gave birth to a 5 kilo son while Langer was battling with the Scottish elements.

Bruno K.O.'d, fans riot

LONDON (Reuters). — British sports fans disgraced themselves yet again after local hero Frank Bruno's unsuccessful bid to dethrone World Boxing Association (WBA) champion Tim Witherpoon of the U.S. in the early hours of the morning.

A running battle broke out in Wembley Stadium after Venezuelan referee Isidro Rodriguez stopped the fight in the 11th round with the Briton lying helpless on the canvas following a furious onslaught by the champion. Police made 29 arrests.

Federation cup

PRAGUE. — Israel were beaten 3-0 by China in a qualifying match for the Federation Cup. This was one of the rare sporting encounters between the two teams.

Views and News

at the Hotel Inter-Continental

with The Jerusalem Post

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Dr. Nissan Netzer — Haifa University

Dr. Mahmoud Abassi — Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Professor Haim Rabin — Hebrew University, Jerusalem

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Mixed Signals

Bobbing and Weaving on Arms Control

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

AMERICAN scientists install sensitive seismic monitors in the remote steppes of Kazakhstan. . . Richard M. Nixon slips quietly into Moscow for secretive meetings with Soviet officials. . . The Reagan Administration agrees to meet the Russians in Geneva to debate arms control violations, but in Washington the Secretaries of State and Defense are locked in a bitter struggle over how to answer Soviet disarmament proposals.

It has been difficult in recent weeks to keep track of the superpower action as Moscow and Washington have alternated between subtle probing, substantive moves and crowd-pleasing lunges — professing all the while to want nothing more than a draw.

The game is as old as superpower rivalry. But President Reagan's announcement May 27 that he was not bound by the 1979 strategic arms limitation agreement, coinciding with a fresh set of arms proposals from the Kremlin, touched off more maneuvering. The issues at stake were critical and intimately linked. Will the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, go to the United States this year? Would Mr. Reagan stand by his decision to junk the SALT agreement despite mounting pressure from Congress, allied nations and Moscow? Was there still a chance for an arms agreement in the Reagan Presidency? The main suspense was over how Mr. Reagan would respond to the new Soviet arms proposals sent him on June 11. The package coupled mutual reductions in strategic arms to an agreement by the Americans to

abide by the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty for at least 15 years more and to restrict the development of the space defense system known as "Star Wars" to laboratory research. The Russians also proposed elimination of all medium-range missiles from Europe, as long as France and Britain dropped plans to modernize their arsenals.

Mr. Reagan said the proposals were interesting, but still insisted that the Strategic Defense Initiative was not negotiable. His Administration also remained deeply divided over how to reply, with State favoring a forthcoming stance and Defense urging that he hang tough. One potential response floated by the Administration last week was to propose the simultaneous reduction of both the number of underground nuclear tests and the number of strategic weapons. According to the plan, which Washington officials stressed was still being debated, a reduction of missiles in the Soviet Union and the United States would be matched by a proportional cutback in nuclear tests. Washington also announced that it was ready to meet the Russians in Geneva this Tuesday to discuss Mr. Reagan's position on SALT, as long as the Americans could also raise purported Soviet treaty violations. Mr. Gorbachev, meanwhile, expressed frustration over the delay in Washington's response to his proposals and announced in Moscow that his decision on whether to extend a 10-month-old Soviet abstention from nuclear tests past its Aug. 6 deadline would depend on how Washington replied. He said he still hoped for an "adequate reaction."

That was only the tip of Moscow's "peace offensive." In a gesture evidently intended to undermine Washington's resistance to a nuclear test ban on the ground that it could not be verified adequately, the Russians let a team of American scientists set up sensitive geological instruments around the Soviet Union's main underground testing site in the arid wastelands of Kazakhstan.

Probably even more intriguing was the arrival of former President Nixon in Moscow on a "private" visit. Mr. Nixon met with Mr. Gorbachev for an hour and 40 minutes, but details were not disclosed. One outcome of the energetic maneuvering was that the question of a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit grew steadily in symbolic significance. The two leaders agreed at their Geneva meeting in November that Mr. Gorbachev should visit the United States in 1986, but the Russians have delayed making any commitment. In recent weeks, Soviet officials have said high-level contacts were under way to reschedule a meeting to fix arrangements for a Washington summit. In Washington last week, officials



Mirko Ilic

A Busy Week in Geneva Talks

UNITED States and Soviet representatives will discuss arms control issues this week in two separate meetings in Geneva.

One session will take up the future of the 1979 strategic arms treaty. President Reagan has said the United States will exceed the limits of the unratified treaty, known as SALT II, because of purported Soviet arms control violations. But last week, a White House spokesman said the United States would take into account any change in Russian arms control policies, without specifying how.

Other experts will discuss verification measures for treaties

governing testing of nuclear weapons. The Reagan Administration insists that verification must be improved before the United States can ratify two treaties limiting the size of nuclear explosions, which were signed by Presidents Nixon and Ford. At the same meeting, the Russians are expected to press for a total ban on nuclear testing. The Reagan Administration has declined to resume talks begun during the Carter Administration on a total ban on tests, arguing that testing is essential to develop new weapons and assure the reliability of old ones.

said such a meeting would probably not happen before September, meaning a second summit would be pushed toward the end of the year.

In Moscow, there was a sense among diplomats that Mr. Gorbachev had succeeded in taking the high road in this round of maneuvering. Many diplomats found it noteworthy that the Kremlin had reacted with relative moderation to Mr. Reagan's decision to abandon the SALT treaty. What no one could predict was what Mr. Gorbachev would do if he found Mr. Reagan's response to his arms proposals "inadequate." One possibility was that the Soviet leader would conclude that he had no chance of striking a deal as long as Mr. Reagan remained in the White House. One line of thought, in fact, held that Mr. Gorbachev was already looking past Mr. Reagan, and would pursue his "peace offensive" with an eye on the next administration.

Economists Are Wondering What Happened to Prosperity

WASHINGTON — Right about now, most analysts had figured, the nation's economy would be beginning the surge so confidently expected for the second half of 1986.

Declining interest rates, the collapse of oil prices, low inflation, rapid money growth, the tumbling dollar and spending power generated by stock-market profits, they thought, would combine to raise growth to a rate as high as 4 or 5 percent from the meager 0.7 percent recorded for the final three months of last year. Instead, the economic news, including last week's reports, has gotten progressively worse. Industrial output fell in May for the second straight month, and companies failed to make significant progress in reducing swollen inventories built up during a burst of misplaced first-quarter optimism. Even housing starts — one of the bright spots — dropped for the second time in a row.

As evidence that the Federal Reserve views the economy's condition with some alarm, many analysts cite the fact that early this month, without accompanying reductions by other countries, central banks to minimize the risk of further declines in the dollar, the Fed cut its benchmark lending rate for the third time this year.

The Fed is also mindful of the considerable stress on the nation's banking system. Last week, the BankAmerica Corporation reported a \$640 million quarterly loss, the second-biggest

ever for a United States banking organization. It resulted mainly from write offs of loans that went bad because of the depressed state of oil and gas and commercial real estate. Another sign of industrial malaise was the filing of bankruptcy papers by the LTV Corporation, the parent of the nation's second-largest steelmaker.

The immediate future may provide little comfort. This week, the Commerce Department will issue its initial report on the gross national product for the second quarter. Economists, many of whom have been scrambling to scale back their forecasts, expect the growth rate to be well under the first-quarter's 2.9 percent — perhaps 1 to 1.5 percent or even lower. Then, the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, will appear before the Senate Banking Committee to elaborate on the semi-annual forecast and monetary targets that the Fed published after the close of business on Friday.

The central bank said it would continue to let the most important measure of the money supply grow well beyond the target range, thus providing enough monetary stimulus to sustain an economic expansion that is now almost four years old.

But Mr. Volcker has a tendency to worry in public, and that often unsettles the financial markets, where a selloff in stocks has continued. The Dow Jones industrial average finished Friday at 1777.98, down 43.45 points for the week.

— ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

Reagan Clings to 'Constructive Engagement'

Congress, the White House and Pretoria

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON prepared for a major debate on South Africa policy this week, there was growing recognition that United States influence there may be only marginal. Returning from a visit to observe South Africa's crackdown on dissent, Cyrus R. Vance, the former Secretary of State, reported that whites and blacks alike seem to have lost hope for peaceful reconciliation. "The time has run out," he said.

No one in Washington pretended to have solutions for the South African tragedy. And, as often happens, the substantive dispute was turning into a political test as well — between liberals and conservatives and between the White House and Congress. It somewhat resembled the recent debate in the House on the Reagan Administration request for \$100 million for the Nicaraguan rebels, in which the issues in Central America were submerged in a dispute over Presidential foreign policy prerogatives. The President won, but it was far from certain that he would prevail again on South Africa.

Preparing for the new debate, the Administration has undergone a sometimes frantic, month-long policy review. From the start, however, the reassessment was limited by President Reagan's insistence that it not result in severe economic sanctions, that the approach known as "constructive engagement" be maintained.

Last month, the House voted to impose a complete trade embargo on South Africa. The question now is what sanctions, if any, the Senate will approve. Not surprisingly, given the President's ground rules, the Administration has concluded that it will stick by its basic approach — doing what it can to persuade the Government of President P. W. Botha and black leaders to sit down and negotiate an accord for ending apartheid and implementing a new political framework.

Advocates of sanctions, however, believe they are the only way left to jolt Mr. Botha into making sweeping concessions and that they also would make a moral statement condemning apartheid.

The Administration effort at persuasion is to be undertaken in close collaboration with allied nations. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, conferred with Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz last week to coordinate policy as they resist pressure for strong new sanctions. Sir Geoffrey is to meet with Mr. Botha this week on behalf of the European Community and

Strategic imports

(Averages, in percent, 1981-84)

	Industrial diamonds	Platinum group metals	Chromium	Vanadium	Manganese	Uranium	Gold
Share of U.S. imports originating in South Africa	67	67	56	38	33	24	n.a.
South Africa's share of world reserves	7	81	84	47	71	14	55.1
South Africa's share of world production	14.8	43.2	n.a.	42.2	14.7	14.8	47.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Bureau of Mines; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

his own Government. While awaiting the outcome of diplomatic efforts, the Administration wants Congress to defer action.

Making an additional point about the strategic and commercial importance of South Africa's diamonds and other minerals, Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, asked if American women were "prepared to give up all their jewelry." Advocates of sanctions promptly attacked the remark as an affront to women.

With a policy change virtually ruled out, White House aides looked for a way to dramatize Administration concern for South African blacks, and perhaps give a positive emphasis to its policy. President Reagan is scheduled to disclose the results of the Administration review on Tuesday, and there were reports that he would announce the appointment of a black American as the next Ambassador to South Africa.

The Administration has considered naming Robert J. Brown, the president of a small public relations company in High Point, N.C., who was an aide in the Nixon White House. Yesterday, Mr. Brown said he had not yet decided whether to accept the post if it were offered. The State Department had proposed instead the appointment of a senior career diplomat experienced in dealing with crises. Officials said that if Mr. Brown were chosen it would be a political decision, an attempt to persuade the Senate to give the Administration and West Europeans additional time to seek a solution in South Africa.

Questions have been raised about Mr. Brown's background, however. Labor leaders accused his company of having engaged in "union-busting" activities in North Carolina; the company denied it. It also turned out that he had close personal and business dealings with Umaru Dikko, a former Nigerian official who has been accused of taking millions of dollars out of that country illegally. Mr. Brown denied that he or Mr. Dikko had done anything illegal.

The idea of appointing Mr. Brown without changing basic policy came under fire from the Rev. Jesse Jackson and other advocates of strong action against South Africa. But Mr. Brown had the endorsement of such strange bedfellows as Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, and Andrew Young, the black Mayor of Atlanta and former chief delegate to the United Nations. Mr. Young, a Democrat, said this was one of the few things he and Mr. Helms could agree upon.

After Mr. Reagan's speech, Secretary of State George P. Shultz is to testify at length in Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings. Senators and others advocating sanctions will also be heard.

The decision will be a difficult call for senators such as Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, the committee chairman. He has said he shares the growing desire to demonstrate displeasure with the Botha Government, but he also does not want to add to the Administration's difficulties as it undertakes diplomatic efforts.

The World

U.S. Troops Join Bolivian Drive On Drug Traffic

Narco-terrorists, as the White House called them last week, have been winning big in Bolivia, a world-class producer of coca leaf. With hundreds of millions of dollars in cash flow, the drug dealers have outgunned and outmaneuvered Bolivia's American-supported drug-law enforcers.

Last week, in an attempt to even up the odds, the Reagan Administration dispatched a United States Army C-5A transport plane carrying six Black Hawk helicopters, and 160 troops, to offer "important logistical support." The force was to stay in Bolivia for at least 60 days.

The action was intended to surprise the traffickers and destroy some of Bolivia's many cocaine factories. But the arrival in Santa Cruz of one of the world's largest planes attracted the attention of Bolivian newspapers. "With all the advance notice, I think everybody is scampering," the Bolivian Ambassador, Fernando Illanes, said in Washington.

The Administration authorized the American contingent to shoot back if fired upon — an unlikely prospect, Mr. Illanes said. Indeed, no shots were fired on their first mission, which destroyed an abandoned cocaine factory.

Using the military in law enforcement is not without precedent. Congress has previously authorized Navy assistance to coastal drug patrols; in the Bahamas, American helicopters take local drug agents on raids, and American soldiers were shot at while operating communications equipment during drug raids in Colombia in 1984.

But the practice has been controversial. Defense Department officials have worried about diverting resources from military missions and risking casualties in actions for which their men are not trained.

A Week's Worth Of Terrorism

If nations kept a police blotter on international terrorism, here is what would have been on it last week:

● In Beirut yesterday, ambushers fired on an American University Hospital bus, killing a doctor, a hospital administrator and two other hospital employees, all of them Lebanese Christians. A Christian militia radio station blamed Syria, whose troops now patrol Beirut, for failing to protect the Christians from assassins they assumed to be Moslems. The shooting took place at the Green Line between the city's Christian and Moslem sectors.

● Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria said in Paris that the five American hostages and others being held in Lebanon were under the control of "militias" in Beirut, not in Syrian-controlled Eastern Lebanon, as had been thought. Diplomats said he seemed to imply that efforts to free them should be directed through Iran.

● Basque separatists took responsibility for a bomb that killed 10 members of the paramilitary Civil Guard in Madrid. Fifty-six people, including a dozen civilians, were in-

jured. The bomb, apparently detonated by remote control, exploded in a van as it was passed by a bus taking young officers to highway patrol classes. State television suggested that the bombing, which brought to 29 the number of people killed in political violence in Spain this year, was related to the expulsion from France Sunday of Domingo Irtube Abasolo. He is thought to be the military leader of the group known as E.T.A., which is campaigning for an independent Basque nation in three northern provinces.

● In Portugal, a previously unknown group, the Armed Revolutionary Organization, said it was responsible for four bombings that caused damage but no casualties in the southern cities of Evora and Setubal.

Another Look at An Israeli Scandal

Israel's Attorney General, Yosef Harish, last week ordered a police investigation of the scandal involving the domestic security agency, Shin Beth. He acted within hours after the Cabinet voted, 14 to 11, against establishing its own commission of inquiry into the killing of two Palestinians who had helped hijack a bus in April 1984.

The head of Shin Beth, Avraham Shalom, has been accused of ordering the slayings, then hiding the facts. Mr. Shalom has stated that anything he may have done was done on the approval of his superior at the time, Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud bloc leader who was Prime Minister then and is Foreign Minister now.

Mr. Shamir has denied charges that he approved some of Shin Beth's actions. He said he opposed any investigation of the affair because it would demoralize the security service.

Under an agreement between Likud and the Labor Party, Mr. Shamir is to become Prime Minister again in October, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the Labor leader, is to become Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet vote against establishing a commission was along party lines. All 10 Labor ministers, plus one from a small party, voted for a commission; all 10 Likud ministers, plus four others, voted no.

Death Sentence For Duvalier Aide

Wild cheers and cries of "Murderer!" and "Assassin!" erupted from a jury box in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, last week as a former chief of security for François Duvalier was convicted of murder and torture and sentenced to death.

The former official, 61-year-old Luc Desyr, got the verdict after an 18-hour trial that was broadcast live on television. He had been portrayed as a symbol of the evils of the 28-year Duvalier family reign, which ended in February when popular uprisings forced President Jean-Claude Duvalier to flee to France.

Mr. Desyr was convicted of killing a school teacher and his pregnant wife in 1965 and of torturing the woman's brother, who was the prosecution's key witness last week.

Mr. Desyr insisted on his innocence. He also said that during the final years of the Duvalier reign he had wanted to save Haiti from Jean-Claude, but was fired by the former ruler in 1981, apparently on suspicion of complicity in an anti-Duvalier plot. His lawyer said he would appeal the conviction to the Supreme Court. No execution date has been set.

Mit Freudenheim,
James F. Clarity
and Richard Levine

John Hume Has a Singular Outlook on the Troubles



Protestants parading last weekend in Portadown, Northern Ireland, after night of violence; John Hume, leader of Social Democratic and Labor Party.



Associated Press; Pictorial Press

Northern Ireland's Voice of Optimism

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

NONPARTICIPANTS who dwell vicariously on Northern Irish politics might bear in mind that some of the most revolutionary changes have been wrought by a quiet, undramatic Government program. This was the 1947 act that finally guaranteed the Catholic minority the same right to free education enjoyed by the Protestant majority, spawning a generation of civil rights leaders, community professionals and some fresh cadre for the Irish Republican Army.

It also nurtured at least one political optimist. John Hume, who rose from the Bogside poverty of the Catholic ghetto in Londonderry to a point where he can sit on the members' terrace of the House of Commons, overlooking the Thames, and urbane quote Charles de Gaulle as he praises Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "We need a British de Gaulle," says Mr. Hume, the 49-year-old leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party who has built a constituency from the non-violent mainstream of Northern Irish Catholics.

In a strange sort of way, Thatcher is the right person in the right place at the right time. Mrs. Thatcher is the principal guardian of the fragile new London-Dublin agreement for Irish reconciliation. The Dublin Government for the first time has obtained a consultative voice in Northern Irish affairs under this pact, which was drafted directly between Dublin and London and thereby left the Protestant majority complaining that they had been ignored. The agreement is undergoing some severe tests on the streets of Northern Ireland, where it is being denounced by the Protestant majority, as the provocative partisan marching season gets under way. The pact's premise of cross-border tolerance also has been tested in the voting booths of the Republic to the south, where the Catholic majority rejected three weeks ago by a 2-to-1 margin the pluralistic step of legalizing divorce. Some Protestant leaders cited that result as evidence that non-Catholics would not have religious freedom if the North became part of the Republic.

No less a test will be the new extradition treaty the United States Senate approved last week, making it easier for Britain to obtain custody of accused I.R.A. terrorists. Sanctuary in America has never been a sizable problem, but the treaty symbolizes the efforts by London to weaken the romantic claim of Irish revolutionaries on the

American imagination. In the face of so much attempted change, British officials say privately that they expect the Provisional I.R.A. to "up the ante" from individual executions — an almost mundane phenomenon in the beleaguered North — to more spectacular violence.

"Allons, nous allons souffrir," says Mr. Hume, a former French teacher who quotes de Gaulle sticking to his painful policy of withdrawing the French from Algeria. "Let's go, we're going to suffer." Mr. Hume, who represents Londonderry in Commons and Northern Ireland in the European Parliament, insists that a slow and painful sort of progress is under way in the birth and limping survival of the pact itself. "The Brits have been standing firm," he contends, recalling past reconciliation efforts in which London retreated from violent Protestant resistance.

Mr. Hume would have gotten a furious argument from some of his own constituents in the Catholic nationalist ghetto of Portadown last weekend, when the Protestant loyalist majority paraded through, celebrating ancient military victories over the Catholics and skirting their opposition to the agreement. By night, loyalist hoodlums lobbed firebombs over the protective walls of the ghetto, and the police had to repel them with plastic bullets. The Catholics angrily accused London of retreating, once the loyalist threats increased, from earlier promises to restrict the parades. "Tell us about your agreement now," one resident shouted to a rather sheepish Social Democratic street worker in Portadown in the light of a firebomb.

Mr. Hume, a pragmatic politician, made sure to issue a denunciation of the police for allowing the Portadown march. More emphatically, he

argued that the pact will not stand or fall on marching or street bullying by either side. He was echoed by ranking members of the Thatcher Cabinet who hope that across a long period of years, a new generation of moderate politicians will emerge to represent Northern Protestants and agree to participate in a compromise on the future of the province.

This is a level of optimism contradicted by history. But the Dublin-London agreement stresses that this could happen only with the consent of the Protestant majority, a guarantee widely distrusted in that community. Thatcher ministers and wary nationalists insist that dialogue will begin only if the violent resisters of both sects are finally faced down. Mr. Hume is betting the agreement's existing "framework" of Dublin and London officials working to enact some sensitive administrative changes is starting to tell the loyalists that they will be bypassed unless they find a moderate voice. "That framework is a permanent one and will outlive the present two Governments," Mr. Hume says in the face of Protestant resistance that was palpable at a patriotic fair in the Ulster town of Scarva Monday. "No, nay, never," a traditional folk song, aired across a happy family-oriented throng of devoted loyalists.

Mr. Hume is convinced that the same throng of good-natured Irish will eventually move toward the pact's "healing process." Even in the light of his optimism, it seems likely to take several generations and the strength of a de Gaulle. "As long as the process is taking place I would be happy," he says, yearning for a long period of gray, not orange or green, in which Irish politics might begin to bore the world.

Senate Approves a Treaty and Pleases Thatcher

Most of the extradition treaties between the United States and other countries stipulate a "political exception" for accused persons who contend that their acts were politically motivated. Under a new treaty with Britain approved last week by the Senate, no exception will be allowed in cases of fugitives accused of violent crimes, such as murder and kidnapping.

The Thatcher Government wanted the treaty to make it easier to extradite Irish Republican Army terrorists. The Reagan Administration favors the new treaty as a weapon against inter-

national terrorism, although virtually all I.R.A. violence is confined to England and Northern Ireland and has not involved foreigners.

Critics of the new treaty asked why the United States was not pressing for similar agreements with other nations. But supporters of the treaty insisted that civil rights were safeguarded. A Federal judge may still block extradition by ruling that an accused person could not get a fair trial in the United Kingdom or would be deprived of rights because of race, religion, nationality or political opinions.

Leader's Health Is Uncertain, and So Is a Successor

Somalia Braces for Transition Politics

By SHEILA RULE

SOOTING Indian Ocean breezes swirl around this crumbling capital, a mix of Arab and Italian architecture, as everyday life goes on. Women in bright traditional dresses sell their wares at the crowded market, and men offer copies of the Koran. Just after midday, a somnolence sets in as Somalis take a three-hour rest. When dusk settles, the streets fill with people selling items from rusted wheelbarrows and men crowd into coffee houses.

The daily routine masks a critical political question facing Somalia. How long will the country's ruler of 17 years be able to maintain command? President Mohammed Siad Barre returned home last month after a month-long stay in a Saudi Arabian hospital following an automobile accident in May outside Mogadishu in which he suffered several broken ribs, head injuries and shock. Thousands of Somalis, waving green branches to symbolize life and rebirth, filled the streets of the capital to welcome their leader.

The President's Age
But possible medical complications from the accident, problems with diabetes and the President's age — his official biography says he is 69 years old, but some observers say he may be in his late 70's — have raised questions about whether he will be able to keep control or will instead begin to relinquish power in this nomad-dominated country of hills and plains.

Western governments are watching carefully. Somalia is on the very tip of the Horn of Africa, strategically near the Red Sea and of great importance to the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries concerned with Middle East security.

"He is aging," said a Western resident. "The accident made people start thinking about the fu-



Gamma-Liaison/Jean-Claude Francon

ity to manipulate the country's many clans. In his absence, the country was run by four army officers who, with the President, make up the Politburo of the sole political party, the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. Under the country's constitution, the First Vice President would become Acting President if Mr. Barre became incapacitated or died. A certain period, the Politburo and People's Assembly would choose the new President, according to Government officials.

The Vice President and Minister of Defense is Brig. Gen. Mohamed Ali Samantar. He is viewed by Western diplomats and others as a possible successor. They describe him as an intelligent and able man who is popular with the Army and possibly the "least objectionable" to the nation's various factions, as one diplomat put it. He does not have a major clan backing him, they say, but that might make him more acceptable to the majority of Somalis.

"Samantar doesn't have the stature or skill that Barre has in manipulating and wheeling and dealing," said one political expert living in the capital. "But he is Barre's protégé. I would not label him left or right, but like the Government, he is pragmatic." Although General Samantar received military training in the Soviet Union, he is perceived as having supported his leader's switch to the United States, away from alignment with the Russians.

Somalia broke with Moscow and turned to Washington after the Kremlin switched sides in 1977 and 1978 during the war in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, and began supporting Ethiopia. President Barre's longtime adversary. The President characterizes Somali as neutral but acknowledges that good relations with Western countries have been increasing in recent years. The United States resumed aid to Somalia in 1978 and in 1980 the two countries signed an agreement giving American forces access to ports and airfields.



Wounded man being carried from scene of bombing in Madrid last week.

Nicaraguan Army Gets On-the-Job Training

Sandinistas Have an Edge In Size, Speed And Strength

By STEPHEN KINZER

STANDING before a large map of northern Nicaragua last week, Capt. Ricardo Wheelock repeated the Government's assertion, made regularly for more than a year, that rebels backed by the United States have been "strategically defeated." He said Government forces fully control the north and had inflicted more than 4,000 casualties on the rebels during the first six months of the year, a statistic viewed with some skepticism among neutral analysts in Managua.

Captain Wheelock, who is chief of military intelligence for the Sandinista army, said Government control of the insurgency had been achieved despite increasing aid to rebels from the United States. He said the United States was maintaining intelligence-gathering vessels off Nicaragua's coasts at all times, monitoring Government communications from the sky and providing radar guidance to rebel planes landing in Nicaragua laden with military supplies from Honduras and Costa Rica. Captain Wheelock said the American preparations, coupled with the dramatic expansion of military installations in Honduras, were "part of the preparations for a United States military invasion of Nicaragua." But if such an intervention ever comes, which most independent analysts here and in Washington doubt, it will be only after rebel forces prove conclusively that they cannot succeed.

When the rebels, who are known as contras, begin receiving the \$100 million in American aid that Congress appears ready to send them, they will be expected to pick up the pace of the war to show their American backers that they are worth the investment. As they attempt to do so, they will face a force that is still clearly superior to their own. The size of the Sandinista army is uncertain, since both Managua and Washington have a propaganda interest in overstating it. When regular troops, militia members and interior ministry units are combined, it probably totals about 100,000. Most of the fighting is being done by so-called irregular battalions, of which there are between 15 and 20. Fewer than 20,000 Sandinista soldiers, nearly all of them in the irregular battalions, are front-line soldiers who are doing most of the fighting. That is probably more than the total size of the rebel force.

Besides the advantage of size, the Sandinista army is also far more mobile than the rebel force, both in the air and on the ground. Government transport helicopters are able to move troops easily, and therefore can bring the



Nicaraguan soldier boarding a Soviet-built Mi-8 helicopter during military offensive near Esteli, above; women in Nicaragua's militia, top left, learning to fire rifles; soldiers on patrol in country's northern region.

Magnum/Susan Melnick (MI-8); Special Features/Sipa Press (militia); Sygma/Alan Kriel

war to the enemy rather than waiting for attacks. Earlier this year, the army began receiving a shipment of about 25 new transport helicopters from the Soviet Union, which will further increase its edge.

To fend off those aircraft, the contras will almost certainly receive important consignments of antiaircraft weapons as soon as American aid money becomes available. Still on the table in the Kremlin is a longstanding request that Moscow supply fighter aircraft to Nicaragua.

On the ground, the Sandinista advantage in mobility is almost as great as in the air. The Sandinista army moves in East German trucks, while the rebels travel on foot or on pack animals. To offset this disadvantage, rebels have apparently been placing mines along at least three important dirt roads the army uses regularly in Jinotega province. The roads are vital to both the Sandinista army and the peasants who live in the poor region. There are reports that trucks have been destroyed with

substantial military casualties, but scores of civilians who use the same roads have also died.

One area where American aid could have a substantial impact in matching Sandinista advances is in military training. The Nicaraguan army is composed largely of draftees with mixed levels of motivation and enthusiasm. Most recruits are run through several months of training at the hands of Cuban advisers, giving them a grasp of at least the rudiments of warfare.

With the renewal of direct American aid, advisers from the United States should be able to do a similar job and create among the rebels a more effective officer corps. Senior Cuban officers advise the Nicaraguan general staff, and if Congress gives final approval to the Administration aid proposal, American officers will be able to perform the same function for the rebels.

Some Sandinista leaders believe they have not yet found the most effective ways to combat the rebels. "We

have gained a tremendous amount of battlefield experience in the last years," said Luis Carrion Cruz, one of the nine comandantes who rule Nicaragua. "But we have not succeeded in synthesizing that experience and drawing from it all the tactical lessons we can."

The arrival of new Soviet transport helicopters to strengthen the Sandinistas and the continuing contra campaign to blow up Sandinista trucks in the north were independent events that coincidentally took place over recent months. But both reflected the escalation for which the warring Nicaraguan armies are preparing.

"During the last two years, while the Americans have been prohibited from working directly with the contras, the Soviets and Cubans have given the Sandinistas a clear edge in the correlation of forces," said one foreign ambassador in Managua. "Now with the Americans coming back into the picture, they're determined not to surrender that edge."

EDUCATION WATCH

Steering Students From The Russian Ivy League

By FELICITY BARRINGER

WHEN the Soviet Union announced two years ago that it would revamp its schools, it was a victory for the economic planners who argued that the needs of the labor market should dictate educational practices. After an unusually lively public debate, it was decided that, among other things, more students would be channeled into vocational schools and children would start school at 6 instead of 7 years of age.

Today, however, that Russian educational program is in the doldrums, with the economists' logic bumping up against the resistance of students and parents, inadequate facilities and a teacher shortage. Disputes also continue over the schools' proper role. The press, for instance, recently presented arguments on a proposal to shorten lessons in Dostoyevsky to make room for more "practical" subjects.

Some of the changes ordered two years ago are being delayed with official approval. While less than half of the country's two million 6-year-olds are expected to begin formal education next year, taking 11 years of instruction rather than 10, more than half will go to Soviet kindergarten, which is like a preschool. The reason, Soviet officials say, is concern about children's health. Some doctors have argued that 6-year-olds need the special care they get in kindergarten. "The doctors say, 'Don't hurry,'" cautioned Kiria V. Agrafovna, deputy chief of the elementary and secondary division of the Ministry of Education.

But officials admit that the delay was necessary for other reasons. "There won't be space in the schools" to accommodate the extra children, Mrs. Agrafovna said. Even without the new class of 6-year-olds, some schools in Moscow neighborhoods where many young working families live have to run double or triple sessions. In addition, there is a shortage of teachers at the elementary level, a problem that some top officials have attributed to low pay and poor benefits.

The primary aim of the proposed changes was the redirection of many students whose goals — or whose parents' goals — included a place at a prestigious institute of higher education and a respected intellectual job with access to influential people. The Soviet Union is chronically short of skilled technical workers, but the vocational schools that train them are unpopular with parents, who associate the schools with low grades and discipline problems. One teacher said her school pressured teachers to push students toward vocational education by setting informal quotas.

In general, Mrs. Agrafovna said, after the eighth grade, 31 percent of the 14- or 15-year-olds go on to technical or vocational schools, and 9 percent become industrial or agricultural laborers. Sixty percent of the students continue through high school. Fewer than a quarter of all 17-year-olds attend universities and affiliated institutes. The plan adopted two years ago called for 60 percent of the students to be channeled into vocational schools after the eighth grade.

But Mrs. Agrafovna said she did not expect the distribution of students among schools to change. As she sees it, what the system needs is young people surer of their goals. The heads of the institutes have complained that too many students change courses of study two or more times. Mrs. Agrafovna blamed pushy parents for the "accidents in institute choices."

The state, meanwhile, has announced the creation of a new obstacle for students who have their sights set on the institutes. Before they can take entrance examinations, applicants have to appear before a commission for a "vocational-guidance interview." Genady A. Yagodin, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, told the press that the commission "will have the task of determining whether the applicant has made the proper choice." In letters to the editor, some parents complained that the process can be unfairly subjective. But others asked for tips on how to help their children do well in the interview.

Pinochet Thinks About Another Term



Verónica de Negri kissing the coffin containing the body of her son, Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, during funeral in Santiago, Chile; Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The Opposition in Chile Has Trouble Closing Its Ranks

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

EVERY day at 10 A.M., 30 members of the Carabineros, Chile's militarized national police, march from the Moneda Presidential Palace into the spotless Plaza of the Constitution for the changing of the guard. As the Carabineros band leads the replacement unit, resplendent in brown uniforms, leather boots and white gloves, passers-by stop to admire the spectacle. The morning ceremony — which often follows a night of blackouts caused by guerrilla bombs, or anti-Government protests put down by tear gas — conveys a sense of order and continuity.

The scene is also a reminder of the cards in the hands of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. Despite pressure from the Reagan Administration, his fellow military commanders and the increasingly desperate opposition — all urging him to schedule his departure from power — the Chilean President gives

many indications of his ability to resist.

Except for moral appeals such as one the United States made in unusually strong words during last week's visit by Robert S. Gelbard, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, the Reagan Administration seems to have few options. Mr. Gelbard was here partly to follow up on a State Department call for a full investigation into the death of Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, a 19-year-old Chilean-born resident of Washington, D.C., who, witnesses said, had been burned to death by soldiers during protest strikes earlier this month. On Friday, the army said that 25 soldiers had been arrested in the case, and placed at the disposition of a civilian judge who is investigating the incident. The main leverage available to the United States, Mr. Gelbard implied, is economic sanctions, but nobody seems to be enthusiastic about the idea. Chilean officials privately express confidence that sanctions would not be invoked.

For one thing, Chile has been praised as a model country in dealing with its foreign debt. It has done

everything the United States and the International Monetary Fund have asked, including increasing the role of private enterprise. And the democratic opposition, not wanting to inherit a prostrate economy, opposes measures that might cause unemployment and other damage just as recovery from a deep recession is beginning. Furthermore, actions that many Chileans might view as excessive American interference could drive those who might otherwise be the key to a transition — business leaders, politicians of the center-right and military dissidents — to rally instead around General Pinochet. Chile, isolated but culturally advanced, is strongly nationalistic. Many Chileans of varied political hues have been voicing the suspicion that they have been cast in the role of the other half of the Reagan Nicaraguan policy. Increased attention from Washington, they suggest, may reflect the Administration's need to show opposition to governments of the right along with those of the left.

The democratic opposition, meanwhile, has tried to advance its goals peacefully, attempting to keep Communists and other far-leftists from subverting their protests. But the disparate parts that make up the opposition have had only limited success in agreeing on strategy.

Perhaps most importantly, they have been weakened by inability to agree on a candidate who could be presented as an effective alternative to General Pinochet.

The General's strategists are making the most of their disunity. If he decided to open the plebiscite scheduled for 1989 into a competitive election, they say, he might perform well against many of the opposition names. While polls indicate very little support for continuing the military government, no poll has specifically pitted the General against other candidates.

The commanders of the air force, navy and Carabineros barely masked their alarm when General Pinochet, the army chief, recently suggested that he may stay on for eight years after his present term ends in 1989. The other commanders had indicated support for a transition in 1989, with various methods mentioned. Last week, they repeated that view with added firmness.

General Pinochet, however, has a card to play against the three other commanders, a tactic that a civilian close to the military describes as "a form of blackmail." If he wants to be the sole candidate in 1989, and assuming that he retains unwavering backing from the army, he could probably get the other service chiefs to support him, too. This analyst said they would drop their opposition if they thought the unity of the armed forces was at stake.

For the Chilean military, disunity is a frightening specter. It recalls the civil war that broke out the last time there was open division in the armed forces. That was in 1981, but the lesson is still part of military education.

The Nation

Litton Promises To Make It Up To the Pentagon

After a subsidiary of Litton Industries Inc. admitted last week that it had cheated the Defense Department out of \$6.3 million, the Pentagon suspended the company from bidding on new military contracts. But it remained to be seen to what extent the suspension would cost the corporation opportunities to bid on major projects.

On Tuesday, Litton Systems Inc., the company's military contracting division, agreed to plead guilty to 325 counts of fraud and to pay \$15 million in criminal and civil fines and restitution. Federal prosecutors in Philadelphia, who described the settlement as the largest ever in a procurement inquiry, said the fraud had involved false billing for, among other things, radars and other electronic equipment. Two former employees of a Litton unit in Springfield, Pa., were also indicted for defrauding the Department of Defense.

A day later, the Pentagon said it was suspending Litton Industries from bidding on new Government contracts. But the suspension is temporary and subject to appeal. Further, officials said, Washington would take into consideration Litton's assurances that steps have been taken to remedy problems in the division involved.

Last year, Litton Industries rang up \$1.5 billion worth of business with the Pentagon, of which Litton Precision Special Devices Division, where the fraud occurred, accounted for about 0.5 percent. A spokesman in Litton's Beverly Hills, Calif., headquarters said it would take whatever steps were necessary "to reassure the Defense Department that Litton was a responsible company fully qualified to do business with the U.S. Government."

Strikers Return In Philadelphia

After initially defying a judge's back-to-work order, 2,500 Philadelphia sanitation workers reported for work yesterday morning and began collecting some of the 45,000 tons of garbage that have piled up since the start of a municipal employees' strike two-and-a-half weeks ago.

Earlier in the week, Common Pleas Court Judge Edward J. Blake ordered the workers to crank up their trucks because their strike — and the resulting mounds of refuse that have been piling up under the summer sun — was endangering "the health and safety of the citizens of Philadelphia."

Union leaders at first said they would ignore the judge, but on Friday Mayor W. Wilson Goode said he would fire those who did not report for duty. And Judge Blake, declaring the sanitation workers and their union in contempt, said that starting Monday he would fine the union, an affiliate of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, \$40,000 a day.

Nearly 11,000 other striking blue-collar workers were not covered by the judge's order. Last weekend, the city and a separate union division that represents 2,500 white-collar employees agreed on a contract that provides for a 10 percent wage increase. Further talks between city hall and leaders of the blue-collar unit, which has rejected the white-collar settlement as inadequate, have not been rescheduled.

In Detroit, where 7,000 city workers hit the bricks Wednesday, contract talks are to resume tomorrow. Since the strike began, garbage has been piling up at a rate of about 2,500 tons a day, and some 200,000 bus riders have been forced to find other ways to get to work.

Trying to Fix The Budget Law

As expected, Congress overwhelmingly affirmed last week the \$11.7 billion worth of reductions in hundreds of Federal programs made through the automatic mechanism of the balanced-budget law the Supreme Court struck down two weeks ago. There was widespread self-congratulation. There was also Senator Pete V. Domenici's advance evaluation of the vote as a barometer of Congressional mettle. "It will be, at least, a minor test," said the New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, adding: "I stress minor test."

The scramble to find a new automatic mechanism seemed to prove Mr. Domenici's point. Under the budget-balancing law as written, if Congress failed to meet annual targets for deficit reduction by late August, the Comptroller General, an officer of the legislative branch, would order the President to make across-the-board spending cuts. That, the Justices ruled, was an unconstitutional violation of the doctrine of separation of powers.

An alternative immediately circu-

lated by the sponsors of the original law would divorce the Comptroller General from Congress, making him removable by the President. That proved unpopular because it would strip Congress of its investigative arm, the General Accounting Office.

A modification favored by the Administration and not frowned upon by House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. was substituted. It would give the power over cuts to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in the White House. But some Democratic leaders have long worried that the Administration might seize the opportunity to manipulate budget figures to its own ends.

A third version, put forward by Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the Democratic whip, intrigued everyone except the Senate Republican leadership. It would keep the present arrangement with one difference: The Comptroller's order to the President would not be mandatory. The cuts, Mr. Foley acknowledged, would not be automatic, but the failure to make them would be the White House's.

Former F.B.I. Man Gets 2 Life Terms

A jury in Los Angeles rejected last month the claim by Richard W. Miller, the first agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be charged with espionage, that he had been attempting, however ineptly, to infiltrate the K.G.B., not knowingly betraying his country. Last week, Federal Judge David Z. Kenyon ignored his lawyers' pleas for leniency and sentenced Mr. Miller to two concurrent life sentences.

Calling Mr. Miller "a tormented man," the Judge nevertheless said, "A person who deliberately, for their own personal gain, betrays their country should not walk the streets a free man." Prosecutors said Mr. Miller, who was also sentenced to an additional 50 years to run concurrently with the life terms, would not be eligible to walk the streets for almost 17 years.

Mr. Miller, whose lawyers plan to appeal the conviction, was arrested in October 1984 and accused of conspiring with two Soviet émigrés to provide Russian agents with classified documents. The émigrés, Svetlana Ogorodnikov, who became Mr. Miller's lover, and her husband, Nikolay, pleaded guilty to espionage charges a year ago and are serving prison sentences of 18 years and 8 years, respectively.

At week's end, meanwhile, a Federal jury in San Francisco was considering the fate of Jerry A. Whitworth, the former Navy radioman charged with providing details about highly classified military communications codes to the spy ring run by John A. Walker Jr.

Governors' Races Steeped in Rancor

"It does bother me as a Republican," said Joyce Hampers, the party's candidate for treasurer of Massachusetts, who until last year was a Democrat. "When we cowboys draw the wagons in a circle, we are supposed to shoot out, not in."

Massachusetts Republicans lost the second of the two candidates on their gubernatorial primary ballot last week when Gregory S. Hyatt withdrew after charges that he had accepted money from a reputed organized crime figure. Mr. Hyatt lost party support this spring, when reports circulated that he had been seen naked in his office and talked on the phone to himself.

State Representative Royall H. Switzer was then drafted at the party convention. He withdrew last month after admitting that he had falsified his military record, saying that he had been a captain in the Special Forces in Vietnam when in fact he had been a sergeant in the peacetime Army in Korea. Under state law, however, the Republicans pick now will have to be a write-in candidate.

In Alabama, it was the Democrats who were preoccupied as a special panel opened hearings into the disputed results of their gubernatorial primary last month. After a mean-spirited campaign, the conservative state Attorney General, Charles Graddick, claimed victory by 8,756 votes over Lieut. Gov. Bill Baxley, a populist who had been the favorite to succeed the retiring Governor, George Wallace.

Mr. Graddick, who had accused Mr. Baxley of not telling the truth about reports that he had used state cars and troops to ferry a woman to and from his apartment and of seeking the endorsement of "black politicians," has said he will go to court if the panel gives the nomination to Mr. Baxley. Mr. Baxley, who had called his opponent a coward for pulling out of a debate, charged last week that Mr. Graddick, a former Republican, had entered into a "conspiracy" as early as 1985 to encourage illegal crossover voting. The hearings could last weeks.

Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

Debating the Merits of the President's Nominees

Democrats Seek a Say on Judgeships

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON
GENERALLY, judicial nominations sail through Congress with little or no dissent. But this summer, President Reagan's choices have emerged as a leading issue, and the outcome of the debate could determine the fate of an Administration effort to reshape the Federal Judiciary.

The battle with the most fireworks is over Daniel A. Manion, an Indiana lawyer selected by Mr. Reagan for a seat on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. At a White House meeting with Republican leaders last week, Mr. Reagan urged top priority for the Manion nomination. As Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, put it: "The President considers his prestige is at stake."

On July 29, the Senate Judiciary Committee is to begin hearings on the nomination of Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist to succeed Warren E. Burger as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A week later, the panel will hear testimony on Judge Antonin Scalia, nominated to replace Mr. Rehnquist. While both men are highly respected legal scholars and are expected to be confirmed, they will receive searching scrutiny from Democrats questioning their commitment to civil rights and their positions on criminal justice issues.

But this summer's action is, in effect, only a preliminary to the main event — future nominations that could tip the fragile balance on the High Court. Senator Lugar asserted: "There is obviously a battle going on in this country over judicial nominations, and this is a critical juncture. The President has two more years in office and will make a lot more nominations."

In his critics' view, Mr. Manion is an incompetent lawyer and a follower of the ultra-conservative philosophy of his late father, Clarence, a founder of the John Birch Society. He is also a symbol of a tendency during the tenure of Edwin Meese 3d as Attorney General to make ideological purity the prime criterion for nominees for the Federal bench. According to the American Bar Association, the quality of the Administration's nominees for Federal appeals courts has dropped significantly in Mr. Reagan's second term, with half of the 28 lawyers nominated since January 1985 receiving the lowest acceptable rating.

Senate Democrats have worked at organizing a coherent procedure for examining such nominees. Earlier this year, they won their first victory, blocking the nomination of Jefferson B. Sessions 3d



Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist



Judge Antonin Scalia



Daniel A. Manion

to a Federal District Court in Alabama. It was the first time a Reagan judicial nominee was rejected. Last month, they thought they would defeat Mr. Manion. At the last moment, Slade Gorton, a Washington Republican, switched sides, and Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, was persuaded to withhold her vote. The result was a tie that Vice President Bush was ready to break. Senator Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic leader, switched his vote to back Mr. Manion, thus winning the right to move for a reconsideration.

The Senate Majority Leader, Bob Dole, has threatened to use an obscure parliamentary maneuver that would allow confirmation without another vote. But Democrats said last week that they might block all lower-court appointments until the Senate voted again. The outcome of any vote may rest with Bob Packwood. The Oregon Republican did not vote last month, and remains uncommitted. He will be under great pressure to go along with the leadership.

The Democrats say that while they are concerned about Mr. Manion's credentials they also want, as Representative Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, put it, "to send a signal to the Administration that they have to send up quality nominees."

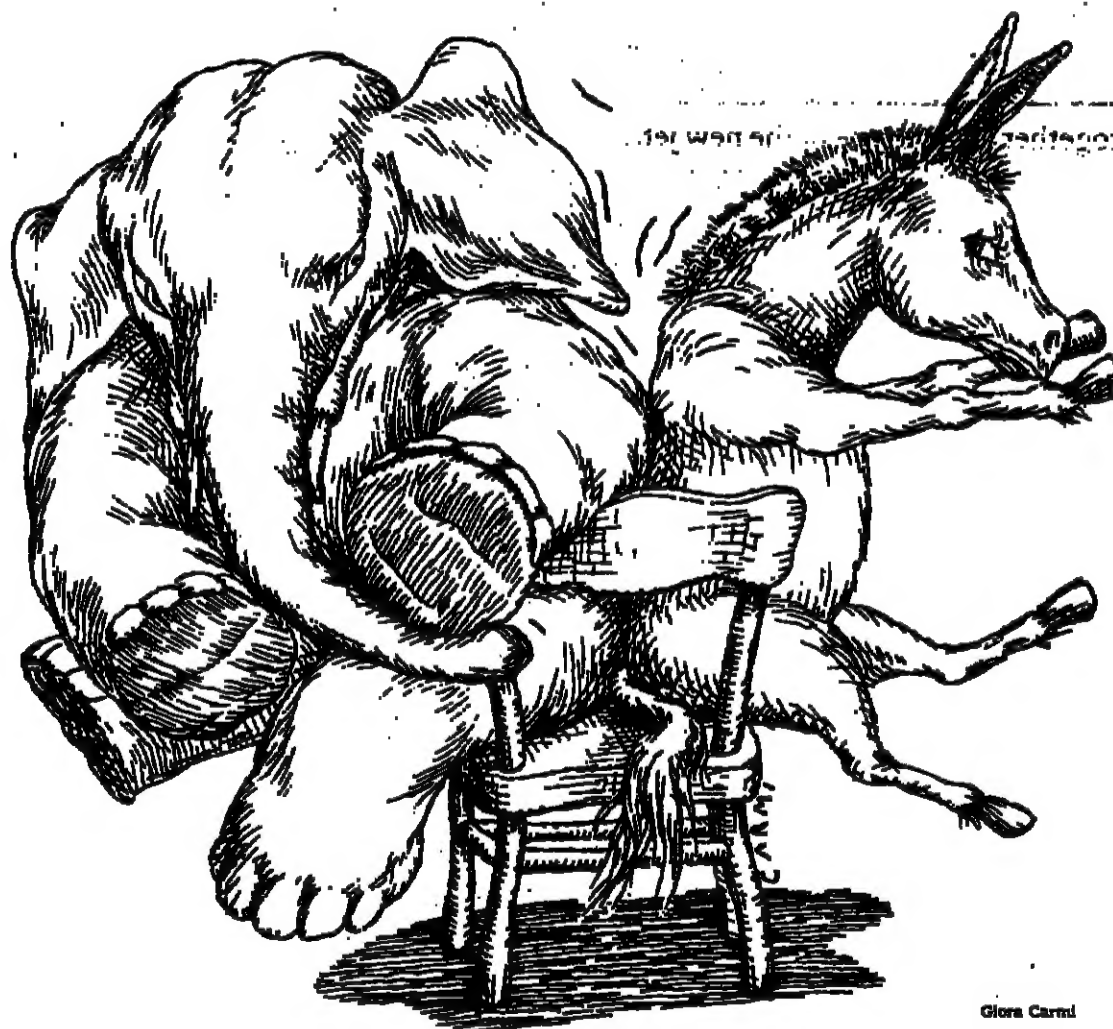
Intimidating Tactics

Republicans argue that the reason for the Democratic assault is not that Mr. Manion is worse than many other Federal judges but to intimidate the Administration into not appointing highly conservative judges. "They're hoping to turn around the appointive procedures," said Senator Lugar. "The Democrats would like to see nominees who are less conservative."

As for the hearings on Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia, the Democrats also see a chance to influence future selections by demonstrating their willingness and capacity to examine the nominees effectively. "That hearing is critical," said Nan Aron, executive director of Alliance for Justice, an organization of public-interest lawyers that is studying judicial selection. "We want to set in motion a process that looks very carefully at Supreme Court nominees."

The most important judgment concerning future judicial nominations could be made at the ballot box in November. President Reagan has appointed more than 200 Federal judges; by 1989 he may have filled more than half the 728 Federal district and appellate positions. If the Democrats regain control of the Senate, they will be in a strong position to thwart his attempt to bequeath a conservative legacy to the courts.

Reagan Campaigned to Keep His Congressional Base Last Week



Gloria Carmi

The House Republicans Just Want to Stay Even

By PHIL GAILLEY

WASHINGTON
REPRESENTATIVE Tony Coelho of California, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, predicts that the results of the 1986 elections will write an end to one chapter of the Reagan Revolution. "The battle of the 80's is over in the House," he says. "After we gain 10 to 15 seats this fall, we will have virtually erased Ronald Reagan's impact on the House."

Joseph Gaylord, executive director of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, disputes that assessment. To the contention that the Republicans have failed to capitalize on the momentum of Mr. Reagan's two landslide victories, Mr. Gaylord counters that his party has made solid gains in the 435-member House. Republican numbers have increased from 188 in 1980 to 182, despite a 26-seat loss in 1982, during a recession.

In 1984, he said, "if 216,000 people in 36 Congressional districts had switched their votes and voted for Republicans, we'd have 218 seats and the Democrats 217. We think that is significant movement."

Still, Mr. Gaylord concedes that he is "very nervous" about Republican prospects this year. Some party analysts say even the loss of a handful of seats could weaken President Reagan's base in the House. "We can't afford to see that base much smaller than it is," said Mitch Daniels, assistant to the President for political and

intergovernmental affairs. "It's getting harder and harder for us to win Democratic votes."

In an effort to protect his House base, Mr. Reagan started last Tuesday at an unusual \$5,000-a-head reception that raised \$394,000 for 24 Republican incumbents, most of whom are facing tough Democratic challenges. And to shore up Republican defenses on an issue that Democrats keep raising, Mr. Reagan announced support for

an effort to eliminate a law that bars Social Security recipients from receiving cost-of-living raises if the inflation rate falls below 3 percent.

Republicans say that long-term political trends are in their favor, pointing to gains in party identification, especially among young voters. But they acknowledged that the party has virtually no hope of winning the House as long as Democrats control Congressional redistricting. Both parties are investing heavily in state legislative races in preparation for the next round of redistricting after the 1990 Census.

This year, House Republicans are playing defensive politics, setting as their 1986 goal holding their House losses to a dozen seats or fewer. But beyond such gestures as last week's fund-raising reception, White House officials acknowledge that Mr. Reagan is limited in what he can do. Approval of his performance remains high in the public opinion polls, but analysts in both parties doubt that his popularity will be much of a factor in the House elections.

Containment Is Victory

Since World War II, Democrats have held an average of 253 House seats; in the last six Congresses the average has been 270. Because his party is "at about full strength," said Mr. Coelho, it can reasonably expect to gain only 10 or 15 seats in November.

Republicans say that if they can hold their losses to that range, it would be a major victory, given the pattern of House elections held midway in a President's second term. The average effect of that phenomenon, known as "the six-year itch," has been a loss of 48 seats for the party holding the White House. But that figure includes some extraordinary election cycles marked by the trauma of economic recessions, the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal.

This year, there are no dominant national issues, and most House races are expected to turn on candidate strengths, financial backing and local concerns. The re-election rate for House incumbents since 1950 has been about 92 percent. As in the past, the real battleground this year will be for open seats.

There are 42 of them at stake in November — 21 held by Republicans and 21 by Democrats — and many of them are in the South and the Midwest, regions where the local economies have been battered by the farm crisis and imports. Democrats also expect to pick up seats where candidates of the religious right beat out regular Republicans in primary battles.

Mr. Coelho says he cannot think of a single issue that will put Democrats at a disadvantage. "I want the battle to be our central America over their Central America," he adds. "In our central America, farmers are going bankrupt and workers are losing their jobs, while Reagan wants to put another \$100 million into the Nicaraguan contras."

State of the House

Members retiring or seeking another office

Members seeking re-election

19

232

DEMOCRATS

251

20

160

REPUBLICANS

180

* Four of the House's 435 seats are unoccupied. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, died in office last April, and George M. O'Brien, an Illinois Republican, died last week. James T. Brophy, a Republican of North Carolina, and Cecil Heftel, a Hawaii Democrat, vacated seats to accept an appointment to the Senate and to campaign for governor, respectively.

Source: Congressional Quarterly

A Skirmish Over Israel's New Jet

The Pentagon wants the Lavi, pride of Israel, scrapped.

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

BEN GURION AIRPORT, Israel—Israel and the United States are locked in what could be the biggest air battle ever in the Middle East. Armed with calculators and cost estimates, the Pentagon is quietly trying to shoot down the 300 Lavi advanced fighter jets that Israel is proposing to build.

Using some \$1 billion in American aid money, Israel is rushing the Lavi off the drawing board, onto the production lines and into the air in hopes that once it is a reality not even the ablest Pentagon cost-cutters will be able to quash Israel's multi-role, state-of-the-art fighter-bomber for the 1990's.

Israel has taken the lead in this bizarre arms race by virtue of the fact that tomorrow the first two Lavi prototypes will have their official "rollout" for public viewing. Test flights should follow by October.

Israeli officials speak of the Lavi, which means lion in Hebrew, in tones reserved for the most revered national projects. It has become more than a plane. It has become Israel's equivalent of the American space program—a project that Israeli officials believe could raise the whole technological level of the country in software, computers and defense.

If the Lavi is scrapped, as the Pentagon wants, its Israeli supporters argue that thousands of Israeli engineers and high-tech subcontractors will be out of work, national pride will diminish, scientific development will be curtailed, the brain drain will increase and the air force might be less effective. Put simply, they say: the sky will fall.

"When you Americans went to the moon it was not just the moon that was your goal," Prime Minister Shimon Peres said in defense of the Lavi project. "The goal was all that was happening between you and the moon—the scientific and technological development along the way. Maybe if we just produced chocolates it would be a lot cheaper—and sweeter. But it would not bring any real scientific achievements. For that you must take real risks."

But for the Pentagon, and some Israeli critics of the plane, the Lavi, roughly comparable to America's F-16, is a bit of high technology that Israel simply cannot afford out of its \$4.5 billion American military aid in the current fiscal year. The Lavi, they argue, could possibly consume as much as half that amount for several years, leaving the rest of the armed forces scrambling, since the United States finances a large portion of the total Israeli defense budget. "The Lavi may fly," quipped one Israeli general, "but if it does, the rest of the army will be grounded."

Israeli officials are convinced that the Pentagon opposition to the Lavi is not purely for Israel's own good. Because of the outstanding reputation of the Israeli Air Force, every aerospace company in the world wants it to use their planes. Israel is to fighter aircraft what Jack Nicklaus is to golf balls. France sold 1,200 Mirages after Israel used them to devastating effect in the 1967 war. If the Lavi does fly, and delivers even half of what it promises, say Israeli officials, it will at minimum represent several billion dollars in lost sales for American aircraft companies—particularly General Dynamics, which supplies Israel with F-16's, or Northrop, which has been trying, unsuccessfully, to sell Israel its F-20. At worst, the Lavi would become a potential competitor in world markets.

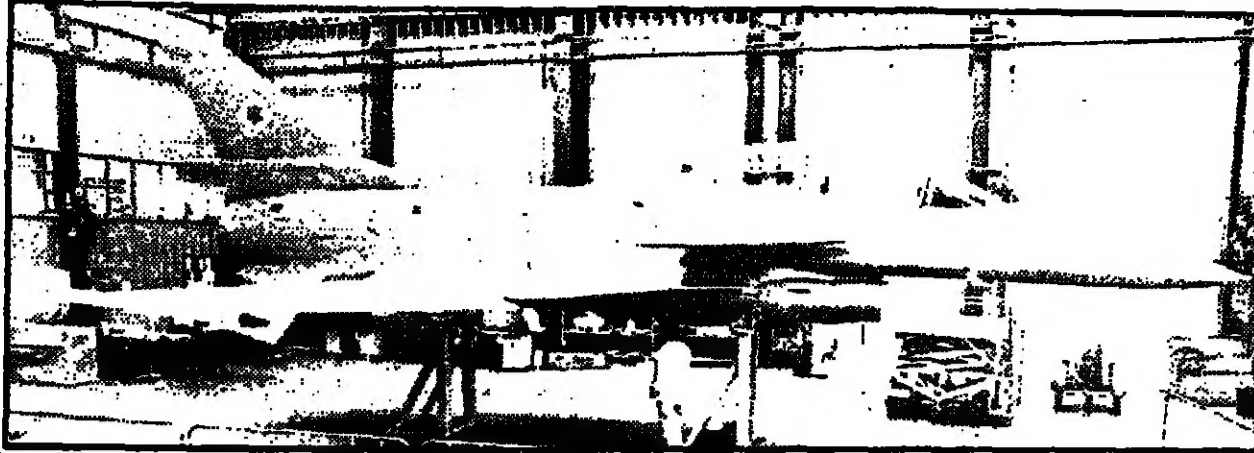
To counter the American aerospace lobby and the Pentagon cost analysts, Israel Aircraft Industries, the state-owned manufacturer of the Lavi, recently opened discussions with McDonnell Douglas and the Grumman Aerospace Corporation to see whether they would like to be partners in the plane. Grumman, already making the wings for the Lavi, is said to be considering the proposal.

Even in its present shape, 55 percent of the Israeli-designed Lavi will be manufactured in the United States. Already, 150 American subcontractors—especially Grumman, Pratt & Whitney, which is making the Lavi's 1120 engine and Lear-Siegler Inc., which is producing some of the avionics—are working on the Lavi under contracts worth \$800 million.

"The Pentagon understands that some American jobs are also at stake with the Lavi," said an IAI official. "We think one reason they oppose the plane is that they are frightened to death that we can build the Lavi for what we say. The Pentagon knows that Congress is tracking our program and is going to be asking the Pentagon why it needs so much money to build a frontline fighter when Israel can do it so cheaply."

American military officials in Israel scoff at this suggestion. Said a senior American official involved in the debate: "There is clearly a head of steam building in the Pentagon against this project. We are not trying to pressure the Israelis into stopping the project. We do, however, want them to have the most information possible to make the right decision. I don't think anyone should talk as though the Lavi has reached the point of no return. That would not be helpful."

Of course, the point of no return is



A mockup of the \$1 billion fighter plane, financed with American aid.

precisely what IAI hopes to roll through at tomorrow's unveiling. As IAI president Moshe Keret puts it: "I'll tell you something very simply. I find it very difficult to believe—to day—that there is any power that could kill the Lavi."

The Lavi may have been born and raised in Israel, but it was definitely conceived in Paris in June 1967, after France, Israel's primary arms supplier, suddenly embargoed all weapons sales to Israel. "From that point on," said Benjamin Peled, a former air force commander, "it was decided that Israel, for its own survival, must be able to produce on its own at least one tank, one naval vessel, one missile from each family, and one fighter plane."

As a result of this policy, Israel built the Merkava tank, its own Saar patrol boats, an array of missiles and, in 1974, the Kfir fighter-bomber, a knockoff of the Dassault-built Mirage IIIS with an American engine.

Every major world air force strives for a "high-low mix" in aircraft. This means a combination of "Cadillac" air superiority fighters, such as the McDonnell Douglas F-15, and

air capabilities, while clearly an advance on the F-16 in air-to-ground warfare. The comparison is important, since some Pentagon officials have suggested that Israel fulfill its needs for a low-mix fighter-bomber with the multi-purpose model F-16C, rather than build a Lavi.

To begin with, argues Nisan Ebel, IAI's deputy project manager for the Lavi, "the Lavi will be able to carry more bombs, at a higher speed for a longer range than the F-16."

Second, argued Mr. Ebel, aircraft historically have been designed to survive primarily an air-to-air threat. However, after the Israeli Air Force lost more than 25 percent of its attack aircraft in the first three days of the 1973 war as a result of Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles, it realized that the most severe environment for which a multi-mission aircraft should be designed was not air-to-air missiles but the ground-based threat. The F-16, which was designed before the 1973 war, was really a lightweight air-to-air fighter, only later adapted for bombing missions.

In contrast, Mr. Ebel explained, the Lavi, embodies a combination of

Israel is about to receive 75 F-16's, purchased at a cost of roughly \$3 billion, or about \$40 million per plane.

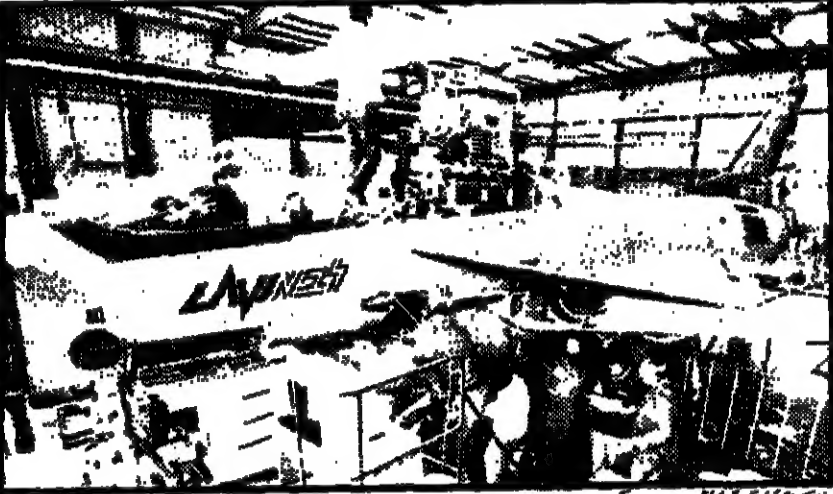
But are the Israeli cost estimates correct? Enter Dov S. Zackheim, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Planning and Resources at the Pentagon. As it became clear that Congress intended to fix a ceiling on the American deficit, and, in effect, foreign aid, the Pentagon examined the implications for Israel's defense spending on the Lavi project.

LAST February Mr. Zackheim, after a lengthy study in Israel and the United States, informed the Israelis that the Pentagon believed Israel had "seriously underestimated" costs for the Lavi. He predicted that each flyaway copy of the Lavi would cost \$22.1 million, not the \$15.2 million estimated by Israel. Adding servicing and all other costs over the life of the program, the Zackheim report concluded that the 300 Lavis would cost Israel at least \$20.6 billion, rather than the \$14.7 billion estimate of Israel's Ministry of Defense. The drain on Israel's defense budget of such a cost overrun would be enough to curtail Israel's procurement and development of almost any other weapons systems.

Mr. Keret, the president of IAI, contends that Mr. Zackheim's figures are simply wrong and that he applied techniques and management and production costs typical to American manufacturers that do not apply in Israel, where things are done on shoestring budgets. The debate over costs has clearly left a bitter taste between the Pentagon and IAI. For now, both sides have called a truce while they explore other options and while Congress awaits its own cost estimate from the General Accounting Office.

At this stage in the Lavi's life, on the eve of its rollout, one thing seems certain: Israel and the Pentagon have been engaged in a dialogue of the deaf.

For its part, the Pentagon has underestimated the fact that the present Israeli Government is far too weak to stop the Lavi, particularly given the role that the plane has assumed as a high-tech national challenge. IAI, which is wholly owned by the Government, is the biggest company in Israel, employing 23,000 workers. With their families, IAI employees alone elect three or four Knesset members. IAI says an estimated 4,000 engineers would be out of work immediately if the Lavi were canceled, and the present shaky coalition cabinet is not



Putting together a prototype of the new jet.

cheaper workhorse fighter-bombers for air support of troops fighting on the ground, such as the A4 Skyhawk and the Kfir. All three planes are flown by the Israeli Air Force.

In the late 1970's, Israel decided that while it could never afford to build a replacement for the F-15, it would, and could, do something about replacing its low-end aircraft as they became outdated. In 1978, then Defense Minister Ezer Weizman instructed engineers at IAI to plan a relatively small, cheap, single-engine plane that would replace the Kfir and Skyhawks. Mr. Weizman acted on his own initiative, without substantive approval from the Cabinet. This pattern would be repeated throughout the history of the Lavi.

WORKING under these guidelines, the IAI engineers presented the Cabinet in 1980 with plans for the Lavi, and the Cabinet approved them. However, in 1981, then air force commander Maj. Gen. David Ivri told then Prime Minister Menachem Begin that if the Lavi was going to be of use to the air force in the 1990's, it would need to be a larger aircraft with a much stronger engine.

Mr. Begin, in a decision that would add several billion dollars to the total cost of the Lavi, decided: "The air force commander is the expert, and if he says a larger plane is needed we have to abide by his decision."

Even American critics of the Lavi concede that if it turns out as designed it will be equal to or almost as good as the latest F-16 in many air-to-

technologies for survivability in the theater of conflict Israel faces—that is, a dense field of SAM-batteries packed into small areas—such as the Golan Heights—which almost always must be penetrated, rather than gone around, to reach targets.

Among many unique features, the Lavi will have built into it a state-of-the-art system of electronic warning sensors and counter-measures that will enable the pilot to program his plane to identify certain threats—radar and surface-to-air missiles—and to automatically take counter-measures, such as jamming.

The pilot will not have in front of him the usual bank of dials, but instead a high-tech screen on which he will have a tactical map of the entire battle area, with all the intelligence data superimposed so that "what he is doing, if you'll forgive me, is playing an Atari game," said Mr. Ebel.

Third, the Lavi will have a highly advanced set of computers, with uniform software, whose memory capacity and speed of communications will be far beyond that of the F-16. "The F-16 is a Commodore 64," said Mr. Ebel. "The Lavi is an I.B.M. PC with 500,000 bytes and a hard disk."

Finally—and most controversially—the Lavi will be cheaper, argued Mr. Ebel. "We are projecting a \$15.2 million-per-copy flyaway cost," he said. "Add another 50 percent per plane for spare parts and servicing and another 50 percent for development spread out over 300 planes and you come up with a roughly \$31 million aircraft."

THE UZI BOWS OUT

TEL AVIV

In contrast to the Lavi, which has taken some 4,000 Israeli engineers to bring to life, Israel's first home-grown weapon was forged by a lone inventor trying to build a sub-machine gun that would not break. Uzi Gal, who had served a prison term for developing weaponry during the British mandate, didn't want a replay of the accidents caused by the "Sten" gun, assembled during pre-state days in the makeshift workshops of the Israeli underground movement. So in 1954 the first Uzi automatic sub-machine gun was produced, with a special safety grip feature still rare in sub-machine guns, and the capacity to withstand the sand, dirt and rough handling of battle conditions.

The Uzi proved itself in the Sinai campaign of 1956, and by the late 50's, Israel had exported 300,000 Uzis to the Dutch Army and the German Air Force. By 1960 the Belgian F.N. Company, which had a technology exchange agreement

with Israel, was also manufacturing the gun.

But the biggest market for the Uzi today is neither a nation at war nor a military dictatorship. It is the American civilian market, where a modified version of the Uzi, a semi-automatic, closed-bolt model, suited to American import statutes, is sold. American sharpshooters, gun collectors and hunters buy up almost all of the 15,000 to 20,000 Uzis produced annually, paying a retail price of up to \$600 for the popular weapon.

"A lot of the popularity is because of the name, and the association with the Israeli Army," the engineer said. "And people know it is a safe and credible weapon."

Ironically, Israel has curtailed its use of the Uzi, finding the new Gali gun more suitable for long-distance combat. Only one of ten Israeli soldiers is armed with an Uzi, compared with one in four during the Uzi's golden age of the Six Day War.

Roni C. Rabin



Working on the Lavi.

going to bite that bullet as long as it is convinced that IAI's estimates are in the ball park and Congress will continue earmarking the money.

As for the Israelis, they appear to have been far too insensitive to the Pentagon's advice. They often impudently refused motives to everything that came out of the American Defense Department regarding the Lavi, when in fact some legitimate economic questions were raised, questions that Israel itself had not fully examined when it embarked on the Lavi.

Maybe the Pentagon is reflecting the competitive concerns of American aircraft manufacturers, say United States officials, but is that so unusual given the fact that the money for the Lavi comes from American taxpayers?

Fortunately, both sides now seem to be learning from their mistakes: The Pentagon has promised to provide Israel with alternatives for the Lavi by mid-October that would not cost many jobs. One idea being considered would be an Israeli-American co-production of the F-16 or F-18, with many Lavi-like components and some assembly in Israel. For its part, Israel has begun searching for an American partner for the Lavi.

"Looking into a partner is a very serious consideration," said Mr. Keret. "If we do that, I think we can enhance our ability to convince some policy makers in the United States that the Lavi was not a big mistake. But it is not a condition for the future of the Lavi. I think we will go on with this program one way or another."

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

LTV's Chapter 11 Is a Blow to Steel



Raymond A. Hay

LTV filed for Chapter 11, saying it has been overwhelmed by its more than \$4 billion in debts. A big chunk of that debt was taken on in 1984 when LTV, figuring bigger could be more competitive, bought Republic Steel to become the nation's second-largest steelmaker. But it did not work—LTV was up against unrelenting pressure from imports and plants that it could not update fast enough. The result is the largest Chapter 11 filing in American industrial history, a step that the chairman, Raymond A. Hay, described as painful but necessary. Analysts say the filing signals a radical change in the American steel industry, and other steelmakers could follow LTV's lead.

LTV will continue to operate, though, and analysts say it has an excellent chance of emerging from Chapter 11 healthy. They cite in particular the company's highly profitable military and aerospace operations. But they say the company will probably have to reduce its presence in steel and in oil and gas.

Housing starts slumped eight-tenths of 1 percent in June, as mortgage rates inched up. Permits, too, were off. But with the latest drop in the discount rate, analysts expect renewed growth in housing. Retail sales edged up just two-tenths of 1 percent in June. Business inventories fell three-tenths of 1 percent in May and sales plunged 1.8 percent from April. The inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.39, from 1.37. Industrial production fell five-tenths of 1 percent in June, and industry operated at 78.3 percent of capacity in June.

The Fed said it favors pushing interest rates even lower in view of the lethargic economy.

BankAmerica lost a staggering \$640 million in the second quarter, in large part because of huge increases in loan losses, especially in energy. The loss was much larger than expected. Some analysts speculated that the West Coast banking company is trying to get all the bad news out of the way at once. But others say the loss indicates the turmoil that still plagues the big company, and say they have lost confidence in the leadership of Samuel H. Armacost.

Other banks had better quarters. J.P. Morgan jumped 56.6 percent, Chase Manhattan rose 11.4 percent, Continental Illinois rose 8.6 percent and Wells Fargo jumped 39.2 percent. But Citicorp's net fell 6.3 percent, to \$235 million and Manufacturers Hanover slumped 2.8 percent.

Litton was barred, temporarily, from bidding on Government contracts after it was charged with criminally defrauding the Government. Its Litton Systems unit agreed to pay \$15 million in fines.

I.B.M.'s profits dropped 7.7 percent in the second quarter, to \$1.31 billion, an unexpectedly large fall even given earlier warnings that earnings would be flat. Analysts said the company is facing strong competition from an unexpected front—Digital Equipment.

Apple earned \$32.3 million in its third quarter. Sperry, citing costs of its acquisition of Burroughs, said its profit plunged 87 percent.

A big Oklahoma bank collapsed under the weight of the oil slump and was taken over by First Interstate of Los Angeles. The rescue of First Oklahoma was accomplished with generous Federal help, a step that raises some concerns that the Government is taking on too much risk.

Oil prices fell to their lowest levels in more than 10 years, dropping as low as \$8.85 a barrel on spot markets.

Stocks slid further in what most analysts view as a temporary "correction." The Dow Jones industrial average fell below 1,800 to its lowest levels since May, ending at 1,777.88, down 43.45. Credit markets were nearly directionless as traders were pulled between poor economic conditions and brighter interest rate outlooks. MCI rose \$7.4 billion.

A.T.&T.'s net slipped 8.5 percent, to \$422 million, because of a long strike. Its divested companies fared better, gaining between six-tenths of 1 percent and 16.2 percent. GTE rose 8.4 percent. MCI fell 52.1 percent.

Coca-Cola's profit jumped 15 percent, to \$225.5 million. The company also named Brian G. Dyson, head of its domestic soft-drink operations, to be president of a new bottling company that will incorporate about 30 percent of Coke's domestic sales.

American Can is getting out of the can business, selling the operations to Triangle Industries for \$570 million. Triangle owns National Can. American Can, which said it would change its name, will continue its financial and specialty retail concentrations.

A shift at Time puts a top executive of the company's cable operations into the front office as president. The appointment of Nicholas J. Nicholas Jr. to replace J. Richard Munro, who is becoming chairman, surprised some analysts who had expected a magazine-oriented appointment.

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED JULY 18, 1986				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
LTV	14,218,700	2%	- 1%	
IBM	13,719,700	131%	- 11%	
AT&T	9,840,500	23%	- %	
Safeway	8,702,300	56%	+ %	
USX Co	8,141,300	17	+ 2%	
PanEC	7,304,800	43%	- 6	
BnkAm	7,184,500	13%	- 1%	
NYSEG	7,034,100	33%	-	
Coca Co	5,872,600	41	- %	
Hewlett	5,173,500	37%	- 2%	
DiamS	5,060,500	11	+ %	
NI Ind	4,924,900	15%	+ %	
PhilM	4,813,300	71%	- 2%	
Asd DG	4,861,700	80%	- 4%	
S Cal Ed	4,700,100	32%	+ %	
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	288.7	258.0	261.4	+0.37
20 Transp	193.8	181.8	183.7	-0.58
40 Utils	112.2	110.6	111.6	+0.16
40 Financial	28.8	27.9	28.1	+0.03
500 Stocks	292.2	238.8	238.3	+0.29
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1816.6	1754.8	1777.9	-43.46
20 Transp	750.3	713.3	727.2	-24.13
15 Utils	206.3	196.8	200.4	-3.52
85 Comb	705.5	677.3	688.0	-17.81
The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED JULY 18, 1986				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
Wickes	2,805,700	5%	-	
WangLabB	1,892,000	12%	- 1%	
LorimarTel	1,227,500	27	- %	
TexasAir	1,219,400	25%	- 2%	
WebcorEI	1,069,800	2%	+ 1%	
Hasbro	928,000	52%	- 1%	
BAT Ind	846,800	5-16/16	- %	
Amdahl	779,600	16%	-	
AmRoyl	714,300	4	+ %	
Alza	702,300	22	- 2	
MARKET DIARY				
Last Prev.				
Week Week				
Advances	679	546		
Declines	1,322	1,475		
Total Issues	2,196	2,194		
New Highs	123	111		
New Lows	155	112		
VOLUME				
Last Prev.				
Week Week				
Total Sales	750,217,048	19,444,506,852		
Same Per. 1985	642,484,350	15,016,971,896		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
High Low Last Change				
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	155.3	153.4	155.3	-4.47
Transp	114.1	108.6	109.5	-5.57
Util	74.0	73.5	73.9	+0.15
Finance	150.5	147.3	148.8	-2.77
Composite	138.2	134.9	136.3	-3.16
VOLUME				
Last Prev.				
Week Week				
Total Sales	47,864,910	1,784,388,769		
Same Per. 1985	43,814,125	1,138,307,665		

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Through the Smoke to Arms Control

So far, the Reagan Administration's main achievement in nuclear diplomacy has been to replace hope with confusion. A nation that once cheered every glimmer of agreement with the Russians has been so bewildered about what restraints are still possible and who's to blame for their absence that it retreats into uncertainty. Politicians still fear to oppose arms control, but some high Administration officials do oppose it, and come very close to doing so in public.

Yet suddenly, the President seems to be engaging the new Soviet leader in a great flurry of proposals and counterproposals, treaty interpretations and reinterpretations, accusations and rebuttals. Is this just more confusing smoke? Is the President dodging, while young hawks trash the machinery of arms control? Or has he been playing poker all along and now, finally, concluded that he can cut a far more beneficial arms control deal than was ever possible in the old climate?

The world will find out shortly. If no shapes emerge from the fog soon, the price will be high and the cost may be higher.

Mr. Reagan came to office condemning the arms agreements of the 1970's as disadvantageous. He rejected the faith of all his predecessors that some agreement was better than none and that persevering would gradually perfect the process. Only by threatening the Russians with an arms race that they could ill afford, he said, would they be brought to accept agreements that truly reduce nuclear weaponry. Did that make Ronald Reagan the ultimate champion of disarmament, or the ultimate of devious cold warriors?

Confusing the Russians has probably been tactically useful. Confusing the electorate, and even his own Administration, seems counterproductive. It is anybody's guess whether Mr. Reagan shares his State Department's preference for enhanced nuclear stability and perfection of past agreements, or supports his Defense Department's desire to break away from treaties into an uncharted arms race.

The President's ambivalence has at least prompted a series of negotiable Soviet offers that he himself calls "the beginning of a serious effort." But until his Administration speaks in a single, authoritative voice, it is doubtful that the United

States can make an equally serious response. Just listen to the denunciations of every arms control idea issued ritually by the civilians in charge of the Pentagon. Defense Secretary Weinberger boasts that he rejects Soviet proposals even before reading them. His aides denounce even C.I.A. estimates of Soviet weaponry that imply the kind of U.S.-Soviet parity that makes limitations plausible.

The Pentagon civilians deplore the difficulties of verifying arms agreements but promote weapons that exacerbate them. They "reinterpret" past treaties to the point of nullifying them, without consulting anyone, including the Senate. And, with their huge arms budgets, they have purchased the acquiescence of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who used to be ardent arms controllers.

To counter this formidable opposition in his ranks, the President arranges a White House staff with little muscle and a team of negotiators reporting to Secretary of State Shultz. The only way this divided bureaucracy will ever recognize merit in any Soviet proposal is if the President insists on it, and himself defines the outlines of a desirable deal.

It takes no strategic genius or special expertise to perceive those outlines. The first thing to do is put aside details like what to do about the SALT II treaty, total or partial test bans, mobile and immobile land missiles, Euromissiles and cruise missiles. These details can never be resolved without a well-intentioned larger understanding.

What does the United States stand to gain from such an understanding? Most of all, a big cut in offensive weapons. In the 1970's, the Russians took a theoretical lead in so-called first-strike capacity. That has eroded confidence in deterrence and has forced the costly pace of American armament.

What does the Soviet Union stand to gain from a deal? Restraint on the missile defenses that Mr. Reagan aims to acquire in the 1980's. No matter how flawed as a defense, they will force a costly pace of Soviet response.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev can outline this deal at their meeting later this year. Mr. Reagan should want to get started to prove the success of his long-term negotiating strategy. Mr. Gorbachev should want to get started because this President's signature would restore the American consensus for arms control. Their failure would not be fatal, but it would be costly, on both sides and for years.

Travelers' Raid

More foreigners enter the United States through New York's Kennedy International than any other airport, and lately they've had to stand in line for as long as four hours. The lines have gotten so bad that the Immigration Service has finally agreed to provide more inspectors. That's obviously welcome but the proposal for paying for them is not. The idea is to charge the travelers, through a \$2.50 head tax on each entrant.

That's a petty, provincial notion in the first place. The practice of extracting tribute from travelers should have died several centuries back. It is made yet more offensive by the fact that travelers' pockets are already being raided by head taxes.

Kennedy is crowded and getting more so. An advisory committee headed by former Mayor Lindsay pointed out last March that the terminal's immigration halls handle 50 percent more passengers than anticipated when they opened 30 years ago. Staffing by the Immigration Service hasn't kept pace. Worse, the staff has just been reduced, because of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law.

The full-time inspection staff at Kennedy is now 10 percent smaller than a year ago, and the number of peak-season temporaries had been cut even harder until Washington started rehiring. Now Representative Charles Schumer of Brooklyn proposes a \$2.50 per capita surtax. He rightly believes immigration controls should be paid for out of general revenues. But faced with the new law's indiscriminate

nating ax, an earmarked tax seems to him the only possible source of funds. Applied at all airports, it would yield an estimated \$73 million a year.

A charge of \$2.50 would not, alone, add much to the high cost of travel. But \$2.50 is not the half of it. The Customs Bureau has just imposed a new \$5 customs tax. Foreigners commonly have to pay a departure tax before they leave home, and the United States then hits them for \$3 when they want to get out. And airlines now impose a \$5 surcharge for antiterrorist security. Where will it end? It's not hard to imagine a trunk tax, a sanitation surcharge, a clean-air assessment.

Fees have their place. When Washington provides services exclusively for the benefit of identifiable users, it may properly charge them. But immigration control is no "service" to foreigners. It is a vital national function.

Adding staff isn't all that can, and should, be done about crowding at J.F.K. The Immigration Service has also agreed, after much prodding by Mr. Schumer and Mr. Lindsay, to try fast-track clearance for business people and others who come here frequently on special B-1 visas. And the service is extending its pre-clearance experiment at Shannon Airport in Ireland, where inspection is completed before boarding.

But justly, these and like Federal costs should be borne by the Federal Government. Taxing foreign visitors and immigrants is not only the wrong way to pay; it's downright abusive.

Topics

Entitled to Better

Turkey's Trial

Despite recent progress, Turkey's democracy is stunted by a regime that will not grant rudimentary rights to its critics. A month ago, former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said aloud that under its present Constitution, fashioned by the armed forces, Turkey is not fully democratic. As if to prove him right, the Government indicted him on charges that could send him to prison for three years.

Mr. Ecevit's views are scarcely a secret; he has freely expressed them to foreign correspondents. But together with his arch-rival, former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, he is ostensibly barred from all political activity. Given their status in Turkish society, this is like ordering them to stop breathing. What provoked the regime was Mr. Ecevit's address to a new political party headed by his wife.

After three years, the elected Government of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal can claim real economic success. It has also relaxed some political restrictions. But the bans imposed on former leaders suggest that Mr.

Ozal is held on a short leash by the military. The charges against Mr. Ecevit, now adjourned until September, should in decency be dropped.

Allied to Zemex

Companies are changing their names with a rush, and there's no mystery why. Their central business changes, or they diversify far beyond their original bounds. It's a long way from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and the National Biscuit Company to RJR Nabisco Inc. What's not so understandable is what companies change their names to.

They are adopting titles, from A to Z, that are meaningless to the naked eye. Allied Chemical Corporation has become Allied Corporation. Pacific Tin Consolidated Corporation has become Zemex Corporation. Familiar or inherently clear names are replaced by trendy, unclear new ones. Just last week, United States Steel announced that it will be called USX; Libbey-Owens-Ford is becoming Trinova.

British Columbia Resources In-

vestment Corporation is long, but it communicated information that the new name, Westar, obscures. International Harvester conjured up pictures of tractors and combines. Navistar International Corporation does not. There's one welcome exception: Consolidated Foods has become the Sara Lee Corporation. But speaking generally (yes, General Telephone and Electronics is now GTE, and General Tire and Rubber is now GenCorp Inc.) the trend is to the vague and vacuous.

It's a shame when names and titles that might facilitate understanding obstruct it instead, but not a surprise. Not in an age that calls a press agent a "communications director" and that long ago undermined the simplicity even of "president." In many companies, the boss of bosses must now be described with a mouthful of words, like "chairman and chief executive officer."

"President, United States Steel" conveyed a certain majesty. Compare that with "CEO, USX." This is a trend that abbreviates more than words.

Letters

Let's Keep On So Proudly Hailing That Banner

To the Editor:

Perhaps recalling the circumstances under which "The Star-Spangled Banner" was composed would put an end to the scurrilous demands for a new national anthem ("Let's Junk the National Anthem," by Michael D. Rips, Op-Ed, July 5).

On the evening of Sept. 13, 1814, during the war of 1812, the British fleet was anchored in Chesapeake Bay. A Dr. Beanes, an old resident of Upper Marlborough, Md., had been captured by the British and sent as a prisoner to Admiral Cochrane's flagship.

Francis Scott Key, the son of an officer of the Revolutionary Army, was a young lawyer in Baltimore. Upon hearing of the capture of his friend, Key hastened to the British commander in an effort to have the doctor released. Since the British were about to attack Fort Mifflin, the Admiral refused to allow Mr. Key and Dr. Beanes to leave the ship until after the fort was captured.

All through the night of Sept. 13 the bombardment continued. In the light of the "rockets" red glare, the bombs bursting in air, the two friends could see the American flag waving over the old fort. In the first rays of dawn on Sept. 14, as he beheld that glorious flag still waving from its accustomed place, Francis Scott Key wrote the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

When Key went ashore the next day, he showed his poem to a friend and relative, Judge Nicholson, who suggested that it be published. Soon after it was adapted to an old English air, "To Anacreon in Heaven," written by John Stafford Smith some time between 1770 and 1775. Key's poem was first sung in public by Ferdinand Durang, an actor, in a tavern near the Holiday Street Theater in Baltimore.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the most stirring of all patriotic songs, comparable only to the "Marseillaise." It is synonymous with our beautiful flag, the proud symbol of a glorious past. Let us keep it always.

Suffern, N.Y., July 6, 1986

Whistler's Choice

To the Editor:

Mr. Rips should not believe that old wheeze about our national anthem having been originally a drinking song. That was a fair yarn long, long ago. If he had done a bit of investigation, he would have discovered that the Anacreontic Society in London was not a drinking club but a very "high type" club featuring the Sir Winston Churchills and Sir Laurence Olivier of that day. Incidentally, the club served liquor.

The tune "Anacreon in Heaven" was first a bit in this country under that title, then as the campaign songs "Adams and Liberty" and "Jefferson and Liberty." The fourth time was under the title of "The Defense of Fort Mifflin," later changed to "The Star-Spangled Banner."

I would suggest that when a tune has been a success four times under different titles and lyrics it has accumulated a lot of no-nonsense Browne

points, and critics would be well advised to keep a respectful distance and ought to be forbidden to tinker. The tune is sui generis. Don't cut the banner to fit the voice. Whether "The Star-Spangled Banner" can be sung perfectly or not, don't fool around with a consecrated canon. Can't sing it? Whistle it.

New York, July 7, 1986

The writer, a composer, is a former board member of ASCAP.

A Minor Miracle

To the Editor:

Everybody seems to hate the poor old "Star-Spangled Banner," and Mr. Rips expresses the reasons nicely in his article: the song is difficult to sing; its lyrics are "forgettable" and "confused"; the incident it celebrates is of only "mild historical significance."

I am famous among my friends for being almost belligerently tone-deaf, and so I find the song at least as forbidding as Mr. Rips does. Nevertheless, I would like to put in a word on its behalf.

First, it simply isn't fair to condemn the lyrics of a national anthem — or of almost any other song, for that matter — on the strength of its second verse. In the most accessible of our anthem-like songs, "America the Beautiful," nobody really can get through the verse about Pilgrim's feet, and even the first verse of "My



Country 'tis of Thee" is so inscrutable that it might have been hastily translated from some Slavic tongue. On the other hand, "twilight's last gleaming," "perilous night," "broad stripes and bright stars" are all phrases with bite and clarity — as is indicated by the fact that everybody knows them. "Home of the brave" isn't bad either.

As for the event's "mild historical significance," it is worth remembering just what was going on in that dismal summer of 1814. We had won our independence a generation earlier, but that was no guarantee that we could keep it, and now we were fighting the British again, and they were winning. When they marched on Washington late in August, the American soldiers defending the city fled and in an embarrassingly short time were hiding in Virginia along with the Government. The British burned the

Capitol at their leisure, and then moved on toward Baltimore.

So the situation didn't look too hopeful to Francis Scott Key, the lawyer who was on a British warship arranging the release of a fellow American when he was told he'd have to stay aboard while the fleet took Fort Mifflin, the heart of the city's defenses. But this time the Americans stood and fought, and what happened is just what Key said in his poem: the Royal Navy bombarded the fort all night long, but when dawn came the flag was still flying, and the British called off the attack.

It's perfectly true that titanic consequences didn't flow from that victory, as they did from, say, the Battle of Midway. But Key, seeing the fourth largest city in his country saved from the most powerful navy on earth, the most powerful something thought he had witnessed something miraculous. And I'm not sure he was wrong. At other times, in other fields, the Republic was won and preserved by just such stubbornly decided miracles. It is not preposterous that this one should be the genesis of our national song.

Still, if Key's anthem is indeed too hard to sing, we have a perfect one to adopt in its place. With its sweep and rhythm, it is the equal of any country's song; certainly, it is far superior to the two that Mr. Rips cites: the bumptious, rather dopey "Born in the U.S.A." and "America the Beautiful," with its faint scent of elevator music. The song is "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." But you'll have a tough time selling it in Georgia.

Managing Editor, American Heritage
New York, July 7, 1986

Sole Alternative

To the Editor:

"America the Beautiful" — a banal tune with soporific lyrics — has been foolishly proposed as an alternative anthem many times before. But the suggestion of "Born in the U.S.A." is not merely foolish: it is inappropriate and offensive, and a very odd selection from one who has just complained of "embarrassing symbols."

That "The Star-Spangled Banner" is difficult to sing is immaterial to its status as a national anthem. The "Marseillaise" is difficult, too, but nobody in France would seriously consider replacing it, certainly not for consideration of mere ease. Furthermore, why the range of the national anthem need be predicated on the vocal limitations of Frank Sinatra is quite beyond my imagination. Numerous other singers have been and are quite able to negotiate the notes.

Any serious alternative to "The Star-Spangled Banner" can only be the time-honored "America" (or "My Country 'tis of Thee," if you prefer). That it has the same tune as the British national anthem need not be a deterrent to its adoption; the same tune (to different words, of course) was used as the national anthem of the German Empire from 1871 to 1918.

Arthur G. Lamirande
New York, July 7, 1986

Capital Gains Tax Hike Hurts Not Just the Rich

To the Editor:

The elderly and the blind are not the only losers in currently proposed tax reform (letter, July 6).

There is a myth afoot that capital gains are solely the province of the wealthy. Many middle-income earners provided for their own retirement by investing in American business. A retiree with only the dividends from a portfolio of investments conservatively accumulated over a lifetime of working might have to sell stock for some unforeseen expense such as a health problem, repair of a leaky roof or replacement of an aging car.

According to the worksheet you published recently, the tax of a single person with \$20,000 in interest and dividend income and a \$20,000 capital gain would go from slightly less than \$4,730 under current law to \$7,689 under the Senate proposal. In addition, he would suffer a sizable loss of purchasing power, which he would be hard put to recoup in his declining years.

Taxing capital gains as ordinary income without indexing for inflation is grossly unjust. Ten thousand dollars' worth of a portfolio of Dow Jones stocks purchased in 1970 may be worth \$24,000 today, but it takes \$28,000 to buy what \$10,000 bought in 1970. An apparent \$14,000 gain is in reality a \$4,000 loss, and when that \$14,000 gain is taxed, the loss becomes even greater.

JULIA D. WEINSTEIN
New York, July 9, 1986

Equal Opportunity Drug

To the Editor:

Living around the corner from a commercial strip in which the main commodity is crack, I can assure U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato that entering the neighborhood in disguise to show how easily they could buy the drug was unnecessary (news story, July 10).

You see, crack dealers do not require their clients to dress in United Parcel or Hell's Angel attire. Ordinary pin stripes will do. In fact, they are willing to sell to anyone, with an admirable disregard for race, creed, gender, sexual preference. Even economic status, providing the buyer exhibits an ability to pay — in cash.

And Messrs. Giuliani and D'Amato need not have concerned themselves with disguises for another reason. In this community, neither their names nor their appearances are recognized.

RITA SHERMAN
New York, July 11, 1986

Worthy Heirs of the Democratic Legacy

To the Editor:

Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s July 6 Op-Ed article ("For Democrats, Me-Too Reaganism Will Spell Disaster") reveals a fundamental misunderstanding of the efforts of a new generation of leaders who, in the Democratic Leadership Council and other forums, advocate change within the national Democratic Party.

Mr. Schlesinger cites growing Democratic support for Contra aid and Democratic backing of tax reform as evidence of an "infection of 'me-tooism' within the Democratic Party" — that Democrats are abandoning their party's heritage to jump on the bandwagon of a popular President.

Those arguments are not new — but they are wrong. They have been advanced by the standpatters in our party, who yearn for a return to the pre-Reagan status quo at home and advocate a neo-isolationism abroad. The Democratic Leadership Council rejects sentimental adherence to past policies as the best way to promote Democratic ideals and principles in the future.

The real Democratic tradition — the thread that runs through the Presidencies of Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy — is characterized by innovative growth policies that engendered broad prosperity and expanded opportunity for millions of Americans at home; by an unbending commitment to civil rights and social justice, and by vigorous opposition to totalitarian tyranny abroad.

To uphold that tradition, we Democrats need to stand on our principles. We cannot be constrained by policies that no longer work and labels that no longer apply. Mr. Schlesinger claims tax reform abandons the Democratic commitment to a progressive income tax. On the contrary, it strengthens it. Progressive government is not served by a tax code so riddled by loopholes and special privileges that it penalizes ordinary taxpayers, subsidizes high interest rates and dis-

courages productive, job-producing investments.

Democrats should applaud Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt for forcing a reform that will expand opportunity by taking millions of poor Americans off the tax rolls, bringing much-needed relief to middle-income taxpayers and providing a solid base for economic growth. And, to keep the record straight, it was President Reagan who "me-tooed" on the Bradley-Gephardt bill.

I suspect as well that, despite Mr. Schlesinger's doubts, many Democrats who support Contra aid are motivated by their desire to give freedom and democracy a chance in Nicaragua. Perhaps a few even remembered President Kennedy's determination to resist Communism in this hemisphere.

Finally, Mr. Schlesinger may be unaware that Democratic leaders like former Governors Charles Robb and James Hunt, Governor Bruce Babbitt, Representative Bill Gray, Senator Sam Nunn and others are defining a new progressive Democratic agenda for breaking the cycle of poverty and dependency in order to bring the poor into the economic mainstream; for setting higher standards for schools and teachers to prepare our people to compete in a fast-changing world economy, and for redirecting our nation's defense effort to make it more efficient in peace and more effective in war. On these issues and many others, these New Democrats have fundamental differences with President Reagan.

The new generation of Democrats in the Democratic Leadership Council and in other forums is attempting to revive our party's progressive tradition. They are worthy heirs to a proud Democratic legacy, a legacy that Mr. Schlesinger has played a large role in building.

ALVIN FROM
Executive Director
Democratic Leadership Council
Washington, July 11, 1986

The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Flora LewisA Hidden
Nuclear
Quarrel

TWO sets of talks with the Russians on special arms control issues are coming soon, and they deserve close attention because they will provide a political barometer.

One is on nuclear testing, the other on U.S. intentions under the unratified SALT II treaty. Washington's acceptance of the talks shows that the Administration has been moved by public opinion in America and among allies that insists on continued efforts for agreement, despite the opposition of some high-ranking officials.

The Administration has grown concerned about a Soviet propaganda advantage since Mikhail Gorbachev began spouting new offers, and for good reason. Its own fuzzy answers are increasingly transparent, and will not much longer veil Washington's reluctance to make some real decisions.

Preparations for the talks are not encouraging. On SALT II, officials say the U.S. will press charges of Soviet violations, but Washington seems to have hardened on the sorry decision ultimately not to continue observing the treaty's limits.

On the test ban, a White House spokesman surprisingly said the differences between the two sides were "more apparent than real." That is an enigma given the facts. He also said that "if the Soviet Union wants to talk about a comprehensive test ban, we will listen." That is, listen but not respond.

The Russians do want to talk about a test ban, and they asked for these

Politics, not
science, may
be standing
in the way of
a test ban

talks on verification measures so as to advance the idea. The U.S. has long argued that it can't accept a complete, even low, threshold ban on nuclear tests because it can't be sure of verifying it. Washington now says that it will only talk about verification techniques and its claim that the Russians have gone over the 150-kiloton limit in the unratified Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

The specifics of these issues are extremely complicated, but it appears increasingly that simple politics, not difficult science, are causing the trouble. Both scientific progress and Soviet offers of concessions are clearing away test-ban verification questions.

It is odd that they are now being investigated by an unofficial team of American scientists in the Soviet Union, a dubious procedure that Moscow appears to be using to show up the flimsiness of Washington's arguments. One of the scientists is Charles Archambeau of the University of Colorado, a seismologist who contributed to a report by the U.S. Geological Survey concluding that any secret Soviet test down to one kiloton could be surely detected with proper equipment.

But Dr. Archambeau's expedition touches on another angry backroom argument within the American scientific and defense community. It is about how to calculate the effect of Soviet geology on seismic test measurements.

The Administration uses a classified formula that most seismologists say works to magnify the Soviet yields substantially. It is on the basis of this formula that Washington charges Moscow with violating the 150-kiloton limit.

In a letter to Manfred Elmer, assistant director of the arms control agency, Hugh DeWitt, who is a physicist at the Livermore National Laboratory, wrote, "As a citizen of the U.S., I am appalled and disgusted by the record of political interference in the proper estimate of Soviet nuclear test yields." The formula, he and other scientists charge, deliberately adds unreliable, non-seismic information to justify the claim of Soviet violations.

So, by planting his black boxes around the Soviet Semipalatinsk test site, Dr. Archambeau may be able to produce some exact information on Soviet geology that would settle the question of the difference it makes to monitoring. Whether or not the Russians conduct another test — their current moratorium runs out Aug. 6 — his observations may void the disputed formula.

That would leave the U.S. with no argument against a complete test ban except the desire to keep on testing. Any Washington official who thinks that position would win support in the world or even among many Americans has stopped thinking.

People's views do matter. That is why it is vital to unravel what is behind these technical quarrels so the public can see what is going on and say what it thinks. There is a chance to move on limiting the nuclear weapons threat now. If it isn't taken, we'll probably have to wait for the distant dream of Star Wars and the exhaustion of the arms race.

By R. Emmett Tyrrell

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan revolution encroaches even onto the staid regions of the judiciary, conservatives are joyous. Yet what is a conservative to make of the Administration's most recent Supreme Court nominee, Judge Antonin Scalia? It is said that he is a witty, literate intellectual but so hostile to the press that

R. Emmett Tyrrell is editor in chief of *The American Spectator*.

No
First
Use

By McGeorge Bundy

President Reagan has now made it clear once again that he will accept no bargain that puts limits on his dream of what he likes to call a "strategic space shield." As long as he sticks to this position, new strategic arms control agreements are beyond reach while he is President. In this situation, it makes sense to look again at an opportunity for change. It is time to think about getting what most Americans think we already have: a policy that we will not be the first to fire nuclear weapons.

The present doctrine of the United States is that we must be ready to reply to conventional military aggression with nuclear weapons whenever the President finds it necessary. This doctrine governs planning and procurement in all three military services. It applies, or may apply, in Europe, in South Korea, in the Middle East and on all the seven seas. We adopted this doctrine when the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons. It no longer makes sense.

Decade by decade, our reliance on the threat to go first is becoming more dangerous. Politically, the threat is divisive for the people of all the countries concerned, because so many of us know that in reality a deliberate decision to begin the "nuclear exchange" — as experts so bloodlessly describe it — would put at hideous risk the whole society in

McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, wrote the subject of an article on this subject in the August issue of *The Atlantic*.

he is itching to make it easier to sue for libel. To do so would be a grave mistake.

Given Judge Scalia's lively cast of mind, his hostility to our press is understandable and perhaps inescapable. Our press is the most monotonous in the free world. So rarely does one encounter a journalist with anything daring or even original to say that our First Amendment is really quite unnecessary. Yet easing libel law will not improve the press or increase freedom or preserve the values of the Founding Fathers.

Look around you, Judge Scalia. We live in a country where a psychic, having charged that a CAT scan destroyed her miraculous powers, successfully sued for a million dollars. America is already an unpleasantly litigious place. Conservatives have been trying to remove the police power of the state from private lives. Easing the restraints on libel will do precisely the opposite: and the American press will become, if the thing be possible, even more timorous and tedious.

Already, our journalists live in dire

fright of offending the reigning orthodoxy. They are at pains to ask only the approved questions, to affect the proper pieties, to express themselves in the same asphyxiating middle-brow argot. They approach practically every issue from the same direction, like a herd in mindless motion. To force them to confront any added terrors would be cruel and futile. After all, easier libel actions will most likely affect only private citizens and that stalwart band of independent journalists who write in the Republic's intellectual journals.

Such journals are a rare source of diversity and originality in the otherwise bleak realm of American media. The journalists of the herd usually work for vast communications organizations rich with lawyers capable of sustaining lawsuits for years. Small journals have no such resources, nor do private citizens. Growing evidence indicates that easing the grounds for libel will not affect CBS or Time-Life. Rather, independent citizens who might complain publicly about shady business or governmental practices will be the victims of libel actions. This is already a problem.

Judge Scalia has expressed his fear that many journalists have no regard for the truth and "often destroy private reputations at will." But it is not easy for the press to destroy reputations. For one thing, standards of public conduct are far from Victorian. Whatever the reason, ours is a very forgiving society, or at least a neglectful society. There disport before us notables whose past deeds would in more discriminating times have placed them beyond the pale. Then, too, whenever a reporter or commentator sets out to wreck a reputation, sensible readers usually know what he is up to and discount his heroics.

Admittedly, in politics the press has set back some political ambitions — for instance, those of Richard Allen, the former national security adviser. Yet the press's success in damaging the careers of innocents has usually depended on the pusillanimity of political leaders. When political leaders have stood by such appointees as Kenneth Adelman, head of our Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, these decent men have triumphed. The press is not the revered institution that its heroes assume. Most of the tempests that it has perpetrated have receded rapidly into the vapors of uncertain memory as Americans forgive and forget.

The promise of conservatives such as Judge Scalia is not more restrictions on personal freedom but an end to what Nathan Glazer has called the Imperial Judiciary and a return to the original intent of the Founding Fathers. In the Founders' time, political expression was bold and varied. Royal governors found themselves being vilified as "criminals." Ordinary colonists suspected of trading with the Crown found their names published in colonial newspapers. Surely, when the Founding Fathers wrote the First Amendment, this tradition of free speech was on their minds. It should be on our minds now. Judge Scalia's challenge is not to tame the press but to enliven it and to expose it to intellectual



whose defense a leader made that choice. Technically, the danger is rising because the interlocking capabilities on both sides are developing in such a way that it will be only too natural for commanders, in a time of sufficiently intense crisis, to demand that they be authorized to "go first" lest their forces be destroyed.

It was one thing to make this threat 40 years ago, when it was easy to believe that the lonely American bomb was all that stood between the Soviet hordes and the Atlantic Ocean. It is quite another to rely on it now, when tens of thousands of warheads of all sorts, owned by five governments, are at the ready. As Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said four years ago, no one has any idea at all of what would happen to our world once these things began to fly.

Nuclear danger is a built-in reality, given the dozens of systems deployed. That reality makes each superpower very cautious about any direct military challenge to the vital interests of the other. It had a powerful restraining effect on both in such cases as the Cuban missile crisis and the Soviet threat to West Berlin. If this is the effect today, But it is one thing to recognize the built-in danger, as Mos-

cow and Washington have always done, and it is quite another to make plans and deployments based on a suicidal and Presidential threat.

Mr. Reagan understands how Americans feel on this matter. He has no desire to be seen as a man who would ever go first with nuclear weapons. He tries not to sound like such a man, and sometimes — to put the matter gently — he prefers dream to reality. Two months ago, talking with high school students from Edenton, N.C., he responded to a question about nuclear weapons by saying flatly, "We know we're not going to shoot the first one." Unfortunately, that is exactly what we do not know, although it is certainly what sensible high school students want to hear.

Ever since Nagasaki, the Presidents of the nuclear age have been admirably slow in deciding to use nuclear weapons, and Mr. Reagan is no exception. They have been less successful in telling the whole truth about them, and Mr. Reagan so far is the least successful of all. But what he told the young people from Edenton can be changed from dream to truth.

He can find out for himself, as so many have over the years, that America and its allies will do well to move to a policy of no first use.

Take the hardest and most important case, the defense of Western Europe. The best American leaders have always understood, in the words of Dwight D. Eisenhower, that the main task of the alliance "was to restore and sustain the confidence so needed throughout Europe." If the President looks hard at what helps and hurts that confidence today, he will find that the threat to go first with nuclear warheads sounds no better in Europe than in Edenton.

He will also find what he has already demonstrated in his own response to personal danger, that the right answer to fear is not a suicidal threat but simple courage — in this case, the courage to recognize that in the age of overkill no one on either side dares to break the peace of Europe. From there he could go on to help make a reality of his dream. It will be a great day when we really do know that no President is "going to shoot the first one."

WASHINGTON | James Reston

'Miracle at Philadelphia'

FROM George Washington's military headquarters at Liberty Pole, New Jersey (now Englewood), Alexander Hamilton, the general's aide-de-camp, wrote a remarkable 17-page letter in September of 1780 insisting that the 13 sovereign states were not fit to govern the country in war or peace.

"There is only one remedy," he said — "to call a convention of all the states" and to prepare the people for change by "sensible and popular writings."

In this same vein, Warren Burger has retired as Chief Justice of the United States to lead a campaign of public education in preparation for the 200th anniversary of the Constitution next year.

His purpose is not to change the Constitution but to celebrate it — not

A remarkable
and enduring
Constitution

merely with another television spectacular, but with a year of study and reflection on this most remarkable and enduring political document in the schools and homes of the Republic.

Here is a project worthy of every teacher, editor, politician and parent. For those who wonder where we came from and where we're going, for those who are troubled by the problems of the present age, the Chief Justice finds a remedy in the "sensible and popular writings" of the Philadelphia convention.

To understand the fundamental issues that divided the states and the spirit of toleration that finally overcame them, the reading of a single book could make a difference. This is Catherine Drinker Bowen's "Miracle at Philadelphia," a remarkable account of the men and issues of that historic gathering.

She tells of James Madison saying during the early arguments of the convention that "the situation was too serious for despair," and she reminds us of the men (but no women) who worked this "miracle."

Madison of Virginia, known today as the "father of the Constitution," was only 36.

Benjamin Franklin, at 81, lifted the average age of the delegates a bit, but even then it never went over 43, the age of our youngest elected President, John F. Kennedy.

One wonders about the difference in the ages of our contemporary politicians — with Ronald Reagan at 75 — and the candidates to succeed him, in their 40's, 50's and 60's.

The Philadelphia delegation was a younger bunch, but at the opening of that convention, Richard Henry Lee wrote from Virginia that he was pleased to note among the delegates so many gentlemen of competent years. And when John Adams was asked at 37 to make a speech in Boston, he refused on the ground that he was "too old to make declarations."

Catherine Drinker Bowen reports the events of the convention's closing day:

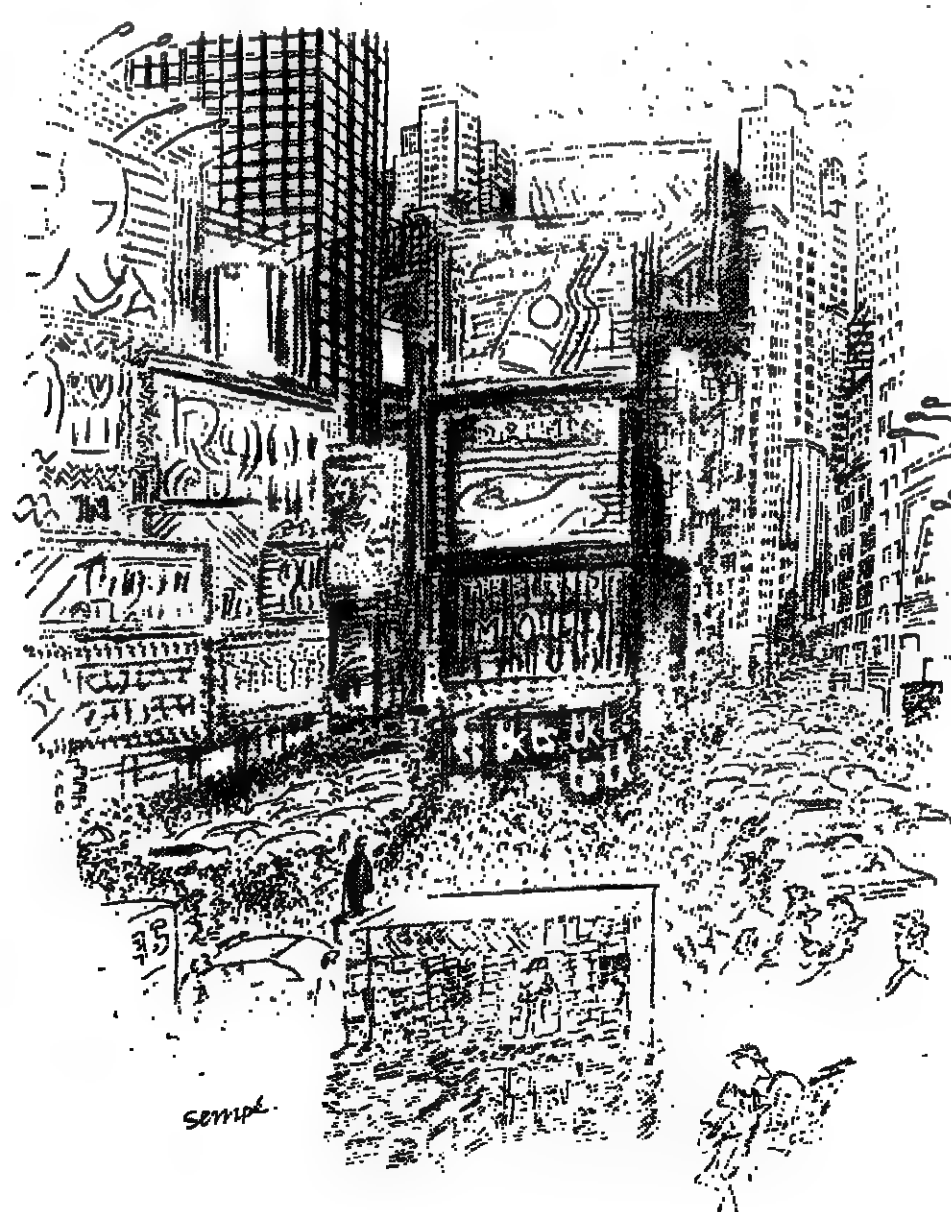
"The weather had been cloudy," she writes, "but toward late afternoon the sun came out and in the evening the sky was illuminated by a beautiful aurora borealis. Afterward, people remarked upon the spectators' silence while the procession passed."

"Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia said no victory during the late war had brought such deep-seated happiness to every countenance." The writer adds that the adoption of the Constitution, in less than 10 months and under the influence of local prejudices, opposite interests, popular arts and even the threats of bold and desperate men was a solitary event in the history of mankind.

"'Tis done," Rush wrote. "We have become a nation"; and Francis Hopkinson, chairman of the committee on arrangement, composed an ode that was distributed to the crowd as the procession moved along:

Hail to this festival — all hail the day!
Columbia's standard on her roof display!
And let the people's motto ever be,
United thus, and thus united, free!

Some folks here in Washington wonder why the Chief Justice of the United States has retired from the bench to organize a thoughtful commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution, but it may be one of the most useful assignments of his long career. Provided, of course, he gets the cooperation of the people and particularly of parents and teachers for the celebration of what both Washington and Madison called "the miracle at Philadelphia."

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So maybe, after all these years, McLuhan was right. The medium is the message.

These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Coming Home to Perform, Neil Diamond Takes Stock of Life at the Top

By STEPHEN HOLDEN

Olympian aspiration, raw aggression and agonizing self-doubt. Neil Diamond possesses an abundance of all three qualities. This contradictory blend forms the chemistry of the special kind of pop stardom that the 45-year-old Brooklyn-born singer-songwriter has sustained for two decades.

This Thursday, Mr. Diamond will begin an all-but-sold-out, eight-show engagement at Madison Square Garden that marks his first New York City appearance in 10 years. These shows have broken all box-office records for a solo performer at the Garden, with 160,000 tickets sold for an anticipated gross of \$3.2 million. In addition, Mr. Diamond has already sold out 14 shows next month at the 6,000-seat Greek Theater in Los Angeles. And his latest album, "Headed for the Future," is nearing the 800,000 mark in sales without the spur of a hit single.

Neil Diamond, who has never been a critics' favorite, is a performer who must be seen in concert for his full impact to be felt. Onstage, "the Jewish Elvis," as he has been called, is a striding pop gladiator who roars out his songs in a gruff, oratorical bass-baritone. The material bridges many styles, from folk singalongs ("Song Sung Blue") to ballads that aspire to a Beethoven-like ineffability of spirit ("I Am...I Said," "Be"), although they are written in the rough-hewn vocabulary of modern-day Tin Pan Alley.

"There is no room for doubts once you get up on stage," Mr. Diamond reflected in a recent interview. "Once you're up there, you'd better not doubt anything. You do what you're doing and just pray that it works out all right. I still watch the exits at all times to make sure people aren't leaving. It's something I picked up from playing in the Village 20 years ago."

A Neil Diamond audience rarely becomes restless. At a performance two weeks ago in Chicago, the crowd stayed in its seats for two hours during a heavy downpour. Indeed, the star's swashbuckling exhortations draw waves of adoration that one

rarely sees even at rock concerts. But while Mr. Diamond's music has its rockish side, it is much closer in spirit to the tradition of Irving Berlin, one of the composers he admires the most. His audience is also predominantly over 30 and predominantly middle class, though it includes such enthusiastic fans as Britain's Princess Diana, with whom he danced last

life and his music in an exceedingly soft, husky voice.

"It all started with Pete Seeger," Mr. Diamond recalled. "He was my original idol. I was a kid at Surprise Lake Camp, and Pete came up to give us kids a demonstration and to play some songs. It was basically a folk show where he got everybody singing along and having a good time. If I pat-

of an influence on my life that you could ever possibly imagine—you're my hero."

Pete Seeger may have been Mr. Diamond's first major role model, but he is by no means the only one. Stirred in with Mr. Seeger's folkiness is a lot of Elvis Presley's diamond-studded machismo and Al Jolson's vaudevillean razzle-dazzle. It's no coincidence that Mr. Diamond's one venture into film was to assume Mr. Jolson's role as the cantor's son in a remake of "The Jazz Singer."

"Al Jolson was the first Jewish pop singer I was aware of when I was a little boy, and that made him special," Mr. Diamond reflected. "His example helped give me confidence in the idea that I could be an entertainer rather than a doctor or a lawyer. When I played the Winter Garden Theater in 1972, I chose it because I knew Jolson had played there—it was his theater. And when the idea of making a movie of 'The Jazz Singer' came along, the symbolism seemed right. I grew up on Flatbush Avenue, which is a long way from Beverly Hills. When I first started going out to face white, WASP America, I tended to hide my background, not knowing what people would like or not like about me."

"In the beginning I didn't know myself who I was, so I started out imitating other performers. First it was Elvis, then Harry Belafonte, but I was such a terrible imitator that I had to learn to be myself. My career as a performer has been a series of self-discoveries in front of audiences."

Live performance has played a major role in determining Mr. Diamond's evolution as a songwriter. In his early days in the music business, Mr. Diamond was a scuffling young songwriter peddling material to music publishers but with almost no luck.

"When you're writing for someone else, it's just your name on a song—you do your best and hope that somebody will record it," he recalled. "I didn't become critical of my own songs until I began performing them in public. The attention of the audience is what focused my songwriting, because I could gauge first-hand how an audience would respond to an idea. There's no test like that. You look at people and see if they get restless."

Many of Mr. Diamond's early songs—hits like "Girl, You'll Be a Woman Soon," "Red, Red Wine," "Kentucky Woman," "Sweet Caroline" and "Cracklin' Rosie"—have a strong

Arts & Leisure

country flavor, but in the last 10 to 15 years that influence has become considerably less pronounced in his writing. Mr. Diamond credits his country leanings to an intensive study of Chet Atkins's guitar style when he was growing up and to the Everly Brothers.

"Beginning with the song, 'Brooklyn Roads,' in 1968, I felt I had to insert myself more and more into my writing," he said. "I had studied Alan Jay Lerner's lyrics for 'My Fair Lady' like a monk studies the Bible, and I realized I didn't have the wit to write that kind of song, so I began to use personal insights as subject matter."

The one song of which Mr. Diamond remains the proudest is the searching ballad, "I Am...I Said," which was a major hit for him in 1971. The lyric,

Recently his urge for self-expression has clashed with the commercial exigencies of pop record making.

fore, and the character of Lemmy Bruce was about as different from me as you could imagine. I felt disheartened and depressed and went to my trailer for lunch. My guitar was there, and I just started writing 'I Am...I Said.' But because the concept and title were so big, I spent the next four months finishing it. The song forced me to ask myself who am I and what is this song about? The song became like an opponent in a ring. I even wrote 80 or 90 pages of background on what I wanted to say. I was also going through analysis at the time, and because song lyrics for me are very much like dreams, the song became the focus of the sessions."

Mr. Diamond is equally proud of "America," which was written for "The Jazz Singer." The pounding, patriotic celebration of immigrant dreams has become his most successful song in recent years, and he performed it before the President on the first night of the Liberty Day ceremonies.

Recently, Mr. Diamond's urge for self-expression has begun to conflict with the commercial exigencies of pop record-making. Two years ago, his record company, Columbia, took him to court to force him to record three more sides for the album "Primitive" because it deemed the record not commercial enough. Mr. Diamond acquiesced. More recently, the label rejected a whole album, entitled "The Story of My Life," as uncommercial.

"The songs on 'The Story of My Life' were written after the death of my father and were very personal and dark," he said. "I understood Columbia's position."

"Headed for the Future," the album that Mr. Diamond made in its place, includes four songs by other writers and several collaborations, most notably "Lost in Hollywood," his lyrical setting of a Stevie Wonder tune. Overall, the record has a stronger pop-soul feel than any previous Neil Diamond album, with three of its cuts produced by Maurice White, the founder-leader of Earth, Wind and Fire. The album includes only two songs written entirely by Mr. Diamond—the propulsive "Headed for the Future," which has much the same feel as "America," and "The Story of My Life," a moody ballad that is the only song rescued from the scrapped album.



The singer at work—"I don't want to do anything else."

winter at the White House.

Offstage, Mr. Diamond seems an altogether different person from his on-stage character. Ashen-faced, with his craggy, careworn features scrunched up in thought, he nibbled on scrambled eggs in the restaurant of a midtown hotel. Choosing his words carefully, he spoke about his

termed my stage approach after anything, it had to be that, because the audience was part of the show. He also inspired me as a songwriter. The first songs I ever learned were on the Weavers' albums. Ten years ago, I bumped into Pete in a restaurant and was amazed to discover that he knew who I was. I said, 'You've had more

How the British Royals Shape Their TV Image

By STEVE LOHR

LONDON Amid the predictable and numbing avalanche of British press coverage leading up to this week's royal wedding, the London Standard managed an old-fashioned scoop the other day. Its coup was a picture of the bride-to-be, Sarah Ferguson, looking at a television camera that was pointing away from her. A rare moment indeed, lately, as Miss Ferguson prepares for her official entry, through marriage, as the newest star in one of the world's great television attractions: the British royal family.

On Wednesday, a global television audience estimated at nearly 500 million will see Miss Ferguson marry Prince Andrew in Westminster Abbey. A drop from the 700 million or so that watched Prince Charles wed Lady Diana Spencer in 1981, to be sure, but still a remarkable level of interest and television coverage, especially considering Prince Andrew is fourth in succession, while Prince Charles is heir to the throne.

Over the years, the delicate balance between accessibility and fantasy has been nurtured and maintained by the royal family's handling of television—a medium that has proved particularly suited to the task, with appear-



The London Standard, O. Davy

Sarah Ferguson, Prince Andrew's bride-to-be, made news when TV ignored her.

ances carefully rationed and controlled. "Of all the British institutions, the royal family is the one that has adapted best to the television age," says Sir Alastair Burnet, a news anchorman on independent British television. "Medieval and post-medieval ceremony is made for the television camera. That's something the Queen and the family recognized long ago and capitalized on. It's a knock-out show and they know it."

The royal family may not be "Dallas" or "Dynasty," though such comparisons are often made, but it has its soap-opera aspects. The core of its cast is its three-generation matriarchy—the Queen Mother, Queen Elizabeth and Princess Diana, soon to be joined by Miss Ferguson. The royal family, as presented to the outside world, must strike a precarious balance between the majestic and the quotidian. They are Olympian patriotic figureheads; yet, they are also the embodiment of an idealized family. They are seen to share many of the ordinary problems that others confront, but they are not ordinary people at all. To the British, they are an accessible fantasy, revered perhaps more today than at any time in recent history.

The benefits to Britain of all the worldwide televised attention may be hard to measure precisely but are real nonetheless. Tourism officials are counting on the royal wedding to pick up flagging trans-Atlantic travel, battered by fears about terrorist reprisals in the wake of the

United States air attack on Libya in April. And the British public is happily preparing for the celebration of national pride that the truly big royal ceremonies provide, much as the Statue of Liberty festivities did in the United States. The Andrew-Sarah wedding will show again that while Britannia may no longer be an imperial or industrial power, it can rightly claim the only superstar monarchy in the world today.

The outpouring of patriotism elicited by major royal events is understood and encouraged by Buckingham Palace and the British Government. "For foreigners to take such an interest in the royal family is good for British morale," observed John Haslam, a Palace press officer, who was formerly a producer for the state-owned British Broadcasting Corporation. "It is a sign of Britain's status in the world at a time when one might have thought otherwise."

For the wedding, the government's Central Office of Information is helping the television crews from around the world set up interviews—the royal family itself is strictly off-limits, of course—and even gives them four prepackaged feature pieces. The main one is a seven-minute combined profile of Prince Andrew and Miss Ferguson, while shorter ones cover the British silk farm that is supplying fabric for the wedding gown, the British gold mine contributing the ore for the ring and the commemorative stamps marking the occasion. All the tapes have no audio, so that any language can be inserted. However, the government does supply suggested commentary.

The profile of the engaged couple shows a series of "cute child" stills and footage, including an early meeting between the two at the Windsor polo grounds when both were 10 years old. A picture of a 3-year-old Miss Ferguson is accompanied by commentary saying, "She was already an enchantingly bubbly and energetic personality." The Prince Andrew segment shows the young helicopter pilot returning from the 1982 Falklands war to be greeted by his family, the script notes, "anxious, like all other families, to confirm his safe return." As one government official noted, "We spoon-feed the television people."

Over the years, there have been many examples of the royal family's use of television. Perhaps the most striking recent instance was an interview given last October by Prince Charles and Princess Diana to Sir Alastair Burnet. It came after a series of press stories about the couple that portrayed Prince Charles as a flaky eccentric enamored with herbal medicines, Ouija boards and seances. The image of Princess Diana was that of a clothes-mad, domineering female. The interview with Sir Alastair, according to Mr. Haslam of Buckingham Palace, was "an opportunity to set things right."

The Palace's chosen means of rebuttal, writes John Pearson in his recent book "The Selling of the Royal Family," proves "just how much it relies upon television as the image-making medium of last resort." The 45-minute interview was enormously successful for the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the two in conversational style, under the gentle prodding of Sir Alastair, lightly dismissing all the negative publicity as nothing more than amusing nonsense.

The royal family has no special media advisers beyond the Buckingham Palace press staff, although outsiders occasionally provide informal counseling. For example, Sir Richard Attenborough, the film director, has given Princess Diana a few drama-coaching tips. And Nigel Neilson, a public-relations specialist and former aide to Aristotle Onassis, has offered Prince Charles some advice.

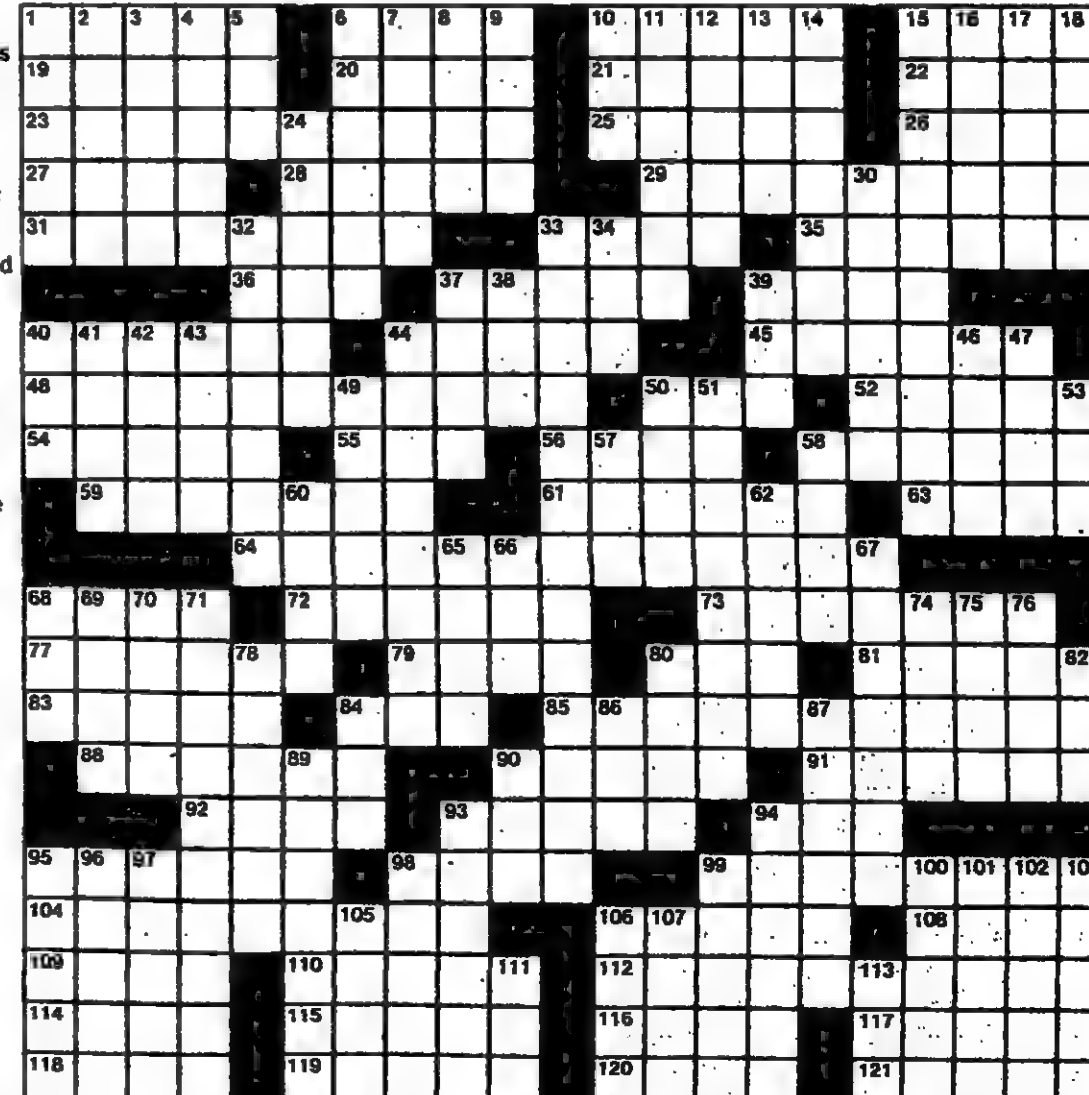
To safeguard the royal image, Palace press officials are invariably present when family members are being filmed. Before on-camera interviews, the agenda is reviewed by Palace officials, the royals to be quizzed and the reporter. Typically, the Palace is given a sample list of questions in advance. On a few occasions, notably a 1983 documentary about the royal family, the Palace has been granted a right of veto over the finished film. But more often the arrangement is informal, based on a shared understanding between the Palace and the television journalists regarding what is and is not appropriate.

Who Did What?

BY OLIVE DUNN/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

- 1 Hors d'oeuvres à la française
- 7 Title
- 10 Juniper
- 13 Cheerless
- 19 Pervasive characteristic
- 20 West Indian shrub
- 21 Olive-jar liquid
- 22 — over the coals
- 23 What the thrifty tailor did
- 25 Hoarded
- 26 Actor Stone
- 27 Sheltered at sea
- 28 Related on the mother's side
- 29 What the slumbering carpenter did
- 31 Academic session
- 33 Air
- 35 Is filled with desire
- 36 Buffer
- 37 Bizarre
- 39 Prettyface, e.g.
- 40 Click beetle
- 44 Free
- 45 Circus Maximus officials
- 48 What the dissenting musicians did
- 50 Coll. degree
- 52 Dull
- 54 Indian stringed instrument
- 55 Vane ltrs.
- 56 Organic compound
- 58 Go back on one's word
- 59 Light, white wine
- 61 Conductor Antal —
- 63 Game of chance
- 64 What the noisy architect did
- 68 Accumulation
- 72 Dough; cabbage
- 73 Very vivid
- 77 Slip by
- 79 Constructed
- 80 Hawaiian dish
- 81 Dorothy, to Em
- 83 There it is, mon ami!
- 84 Sanctum
- 85 What the resilient acrobat did
- 88 Emulated Greeley
- 90 Game aims
- 91 Tenant
- 92 Encamp
- 93 Relative of a racoon
- 94 Cold —
- 95 Scented bag
- 96 Diving bird



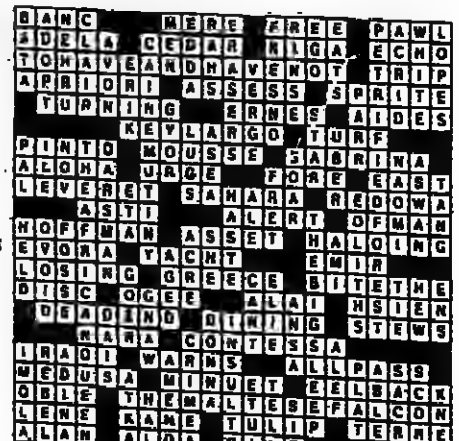
- 99 Got one's back up
- 104 What the lucky jumbler did
- 106 Mug
- 108 River in central Africa
- 109 Jai —
- 110 Persian water wheel
- 112 What the legal-minded dentist did
- 114 Young salmon
- 115 Subjected to worry
- 116 A chip for a kitty
- 117 Plight
- 118 Nestling hawk
- 119 Lyric poem
- 120 Shred
- 121 Fags

- 9 Differently
- 10 Major TV network
- 11 Canceled
- 12 Living-room piece
- 13 Once more
- 14 — vireo
- 15 What the forgetful artist did
- 16 Shaver
- 17 City SE of Cleveland
- 18 Wampum
- 24 Delay
- 30 Infer
- 32 Menace on the road
- 33 What the short-sighted sailor did
- 34 Wrath
- 37 Had on
- 38 Eternity
- 39 — in (confine)
- 40 Sextet in "Little Nellie Kelly"
- 41 Frangible soil
- 42 Height: Comb. form
- 43 Part of Ali's rec.
- 44 Desolate
- 46 Weapon for Flynn

- 47 Loken
- 48 Kind of trope or scope
- 49 Tender
- 51 Announces loudly
- 53 — gratias
- 57 Pound work
- 58 Up roar
- 60 Rich material
- 62 Stimulant
- 65 Spirited self-assurance
- 66 Book by William Wharton
- 67 Cowcatchers' kin
- 68 Unit of energy
- 69 Plant used in remedies for dry skin

- 86 This won't fill a filly
- 87 Sir Galahad's mother
- 89 International agreement
- 90 Icky stuff
- 93 Reproduced
- 94 Bacon or Lamb
- 95 Kind of grace or goat
- 96 Mitigate
- 97 State on Brazil's NE coast
- 98 Objet d'art

- 99 Colorful tropical fish
- 100 For all voices
- 101 "The Merry Widow" composer
- 102 Choice
- 103 Sandy tracts in England
- 105 Hamlet
- 106 Sailer
- 107 "Elmer's"
- 111 He wrote "Fables in Slang"
- 113 Property; Abbr.



chey no 135

Up to scratch



Furs, fins and feathers
by D'vora Ben Shaul

I REALLY wouldn't like to admit that I'm really partial to cats. I've kept dogs most of my life, bred them, shown them, judged them and written books about them. But although there have been periods in my life when I have lived without a canine companion, it's been a rare occasion when I didn't have a cat around the place. This is partly due to the fact that dogs demand a lot more attention and often more special circumstances than do cats. A cat can happily share a life situation that is not a comfortable one for a dog.

That is why I often recommend a cat rather than a dog to people whose children want a pet, particularly where no one in the family either can or wishes to accept the responsibility of taking care of a dog. Cats go a lot further in taking care of themselves.

However, people do have problems with cats. A lady in Tel Aviv writes that she has a three-year-old Siamese male who attacks people and that this habit is getting worse. He waits in the hallway of her apartment building and leaps on strangers, sometimes scratching them rather badly.



Keeping the fleas off cats is a matter of high priority... (Israel Talby)

Unfortunately, I have had experience with this problem with occasional Siamese cats. First of all, their behaviour is not connected with the way the cat was raised. It is a genetic problem and there's nothing that I have ever found to correct it. It dates back to the earliest history of the breed when Siamese cats are believed to actually have been guard animals.

Years ago, when there were very few Siamese cats in Israel, there was some pretty heavy inbreeding and this gene popped up in the line. In two cases, the animals simply had to be destroyed. One became so protective of the new baby in the house that it clawed the child's grandmother and a friend very badly. Another, a female living with a family in a Jerusalem suburb, took to sitting at the garden gate and pouncing viciously on strangers who entered. It injured the suitor of the young daughter of the house and was subsequently quarantined and destroyed.

ANOTHER writer's problem is that the cat, a domestic, short-haired 10-week-old kitten, does not want to use the toilet tray but has chosen another corner of the house for this purpose. This is a far easier problem

to solve. For the time being, put the tray in the place the kitten chose, pick up the droppings from the floor and put them in the tray. After a few days, when the kitten has gotten used to the tray, you can put it wherever you choose. Some kittens, just haven't figured out the whole business of the tray, particularly if the tray or the absorbent material in it is different from what it was used to in its first home. Incidentally, it helps also to wash the floor where the kitten formerly left its droppings with a bit of chlorine bleach or full-strength floor cleaner.

Another writer asked about flea collars for cats. I personally use them because even though they are poisonous, they seem to be less troublesome than flea powders which the cat licks off its fur. I also use them on kittens and since there are no really small collars, I use the piece cut off the end of a regular dog or cat flea collar (they're almost always far too long). I drill a hole in each end of a piece that just goes around the kitten's neck and tie it together with a bit of elastic. I never put the collar on a kitten until the device has lain in the open air for a week or so, so that it is not as strong as one fresh from its package. Keeping fleas off the cat is a matter of high priority with me, not

only because fleas are a nuisance and get into rugs and upholstery and on people, but because the flea is the vector of the tapeworm in cats and if they don't have fleas then they don't get the internal parasite either.

Be especially observant, however, for the first week or two after you put on the flea and tick collar as a few cats are allergic to them. If the cat loses appetite, vomits or if there is any loss of hair in the area of the collar or any rash get the collar off at once.

The same thing is true of flea and tick powders. Be careful to only use powders that are labelled as safe for cats and to follow instructions. Even if you put the powder on, wait 20 minutes and remove it with a damp towel, some cats get a very severe reaction. If this happens, take the animal to the vet at once. If there is no veterinary surgeon available, put the cat in a quiet, cool place and try to encourage it to drink, preferably milk. The symptoms, usually shivering, vomiting and staggering will often pass within an hour or so. If they don't then try to get a doctor as soon as you can so that he can administer an antidote. Be sure to bring the powder so the veterinary will know exactly what substance is being dealt with.

CONSIDER the generic word processor — a pencil. You can write with it, any type of letter, in any language. You can erase words or full sentences, you can copy a paragraph. In short, you can do whatever you wish, so long as you don't run out of lead, eraser, paper or patience. Creating duplicates is easy: just insert a sheet of carbon paper.

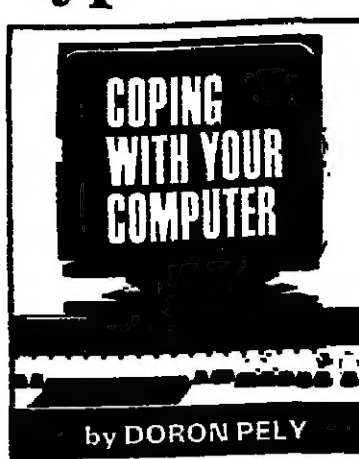
But the generic word processor, despite its versatility and ease of use, suffers from some inherent drawbacks. Handwriting is not always readable (sometimes I can't even read my own). The longer the job and the more duplicates required — the more cumbersome the pencil becomes. These are some of the difficulties developers of electronic word-processing programmes try to overcome, and a variety of applications of personal computers provide an excellent substitute for the pencil.

When using a personal computer as a word-processing system, it becomes, essentially, a smart typewriter. The sheet of paper used in a typewriter is replaced by a monitor, and the text is stored inside the computer's internal memory (RAM) until it is moved onto some more permanent storage media, such as magnetic tape or a disk. Having done away with the paper, we can now revise the text in a variety of ways, and create any number of copies through a printer.

Each of the dozens of word-processing programmes available for personal computers can perform tasks such as writing and erasing text, moving the cursor to a desired location, inserting words in the middle of existing text, moving segments from one place to another, aligning text and much more. User manuals give a full description of the range of commands used to manipulate text.

Sad as it may sound, most people can't spell. This is why many word processors have spelling checkers and dictionaries, designed to help weed out the misspellings. The num-

Smart typewriter



by DORON PELY

ber of dictionary words vary between word processors, and some even allow the user to add privately-used words such as names and abbreviations.

WORDSTAR, a word processing programme developed by Micropro, is one of the most popular programmes for personal computers. English versions, originated by Micropro, are available for IBM personal computers and for all CP/M-based computers such as Apple, Amstrad, Commodore 128, Rainbow and others. Hebrew versions of this programme are available, some good and some not so good. It pays to compare several Hebrew versions of Wordstar before buying one.

Operating Wordstar is not difficult. This is a "menu-driven" programme, which means that at any stage of work, a menu detailing the options is displayed at the top of the monitor screen. Other menus are available for display upon request. When the user becomes proficient enough to skip the menus, they can be deleted from the monitor.

A labour of love

MUSIC/Yohanan Boehm

A labour of love spread over many months of preparation and personal sacrifice by each and every one connected with the event.

THAT THIS year, instead of three times, the opera was booked to be performed five times and the auditorium was very well filled, speaks for itself. There were many improvements over previous productions. The scenery looked solid and professional, the costumes bore the mark of historical authenticity, and did not look cheap either. The enlarged orchestra — over 20 members — played well under Margaret Yekutieli's direction. The choir of 16 sounded surprisingly full and rich.

The weakest point was again the dancing. The idea of enlivening the lack of motion of self-conscious actors by introducing dancing on every possible occasion is in itself quite laudable. But the three soloists

The best way to use Wordstar is in conjunction with two disk-drives or a hard disk. It can be used with a single disk-drive, but having to constantly change disks slows the pace and becomes a nuisance rather quickly.

If you own an IBM personal computer, Wordmill is probably the word-processing programme that comes to mind. But there are others, such as Wordstar 2000, Volkswriter, Textor, Protex, Perfect-writer and many more. Most of these cost a bundle (\$150-600), and are available only in English, but if you need a powerful word processor, it pays to shop around instead of settling for the first available programme.

Owners of Apple's Macintosh can use its integral word-processing programme, Mousewrite. This is a menu-driven programme, which utilizes the Macintosh's "Mouse" and an amazing variety of typesets and graphic symbols to produce any kind of text or combinations of text and graphical displays desired. Operating Mousewrite is as easy as moving the Mouse on a desk's surface. The Mouse's movement brings the cursor to point at the desired function, and a press of a button activates the selected option.

One of the better equipped computers for word processing is the Commodore 64. Some of the better programmes are Paperclip, Total-writer and Wordpro 64. Less impressive programmes, though easy to use for the novice, are Creative Writer, Bank Street Writer and Homeword.

Word-processing programmes are, by far, the most widely used by personal computer owners. This has led to an abundance of programmes, catering to any level and pocket-book. Future word processors will probably allow the user to simply dictate the text to the computer by use of a microphone, making computerized word processing as easy as saying "word processing."

and the four members of the *corps de ballet* have a very restricted vocabulary in movement and grouping, and their contribution and appreciation requires a charitable spirit.

Some of the singers were excellent, particularly the female soloists. The male singers probably felt handicapped or embarrassed by being dressed in rather feminine-looking apparel — historically correct — but their voices, if pleasant, were of limited volume and quality.

Because of the lack of elaborate machinery, Hades looked quite a pleasant place and was not much different from the upper world in which the living moved.

But nothing really detracted from enjoyment of this presentation as a gallant attempt to activate amateurs — over 50 of them — to revive old operatic gems and present them to thousands of our citizens cut off from the mainstream of city presentations or from great performances abroad.

I refrain from singling out individual members of the cast or staff in order to prevent any ill feeling. Instead, I shower my praise on the entire cast and all those who made this praiseworthy production possible. Long may they continue their admirable activity.

Islands of regression

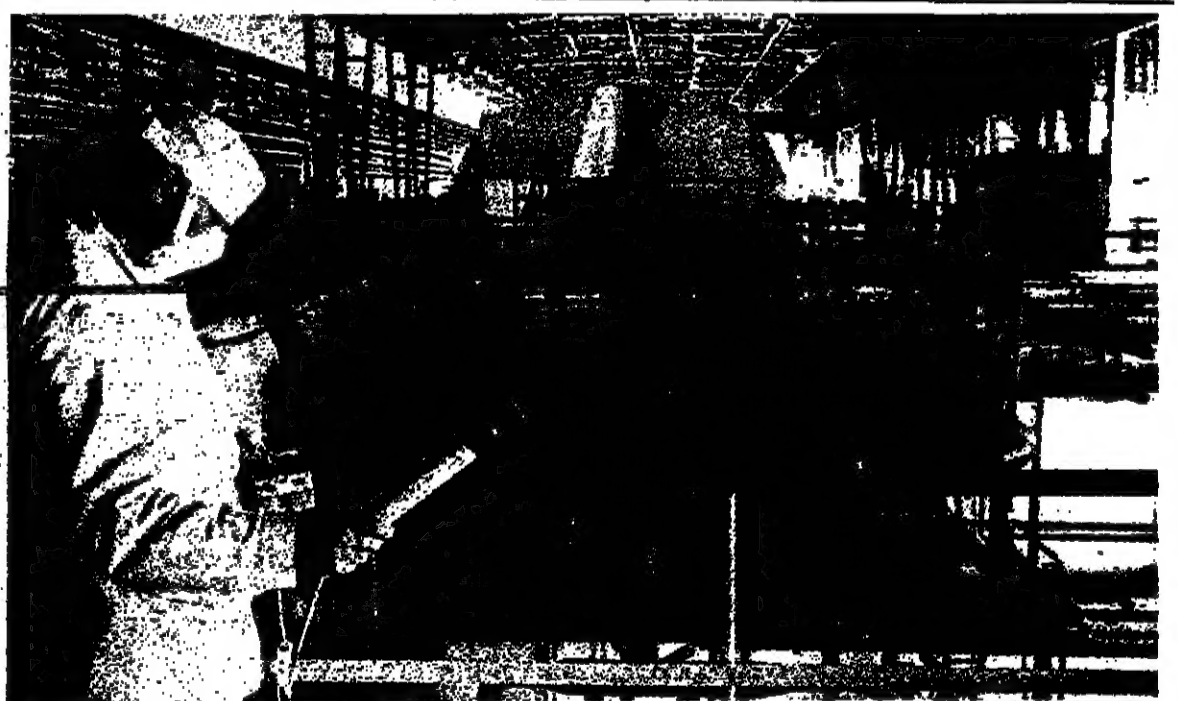
RANDOMALIA
Miliam Arai

WHENEVER nuclear accidents like that at Chernobyl last April happen, or when yet another few hundred workers lose their jobs to robots, people not their heads sagely and say yes, it's a shame, but there's no putting the clock back. Well, I'm not so sure, for side by side with the great march forward, an individual or group stops in its tracks here and there, turns round and marches back.

Sometimes it's just one step. People who dislike ballpoints, which seemed such a great invention at the time, don't go back all the way to the quill, only to the fountain pen. Opponents of plastic clothespins don't spread their laundry on the grass to dry, but use wooden pins. The first group claims that ballpoint writing lacks character, the second that plastic pins lack grip. Both groups appear to be on the increase.

It's a fact, anyhow, that fountain pens and wooden clothespins — and watches with a face and dials, for that matter — are still being produced, which they wouldn't be if users were confined to a few eccentricities.

In medicine the about-face is both more prevalent and goes further back in time — not to the fairly recent bleeding and cupping, but to the



Two steps forward and one back — like the Chernobyl nuclear accident? (Reuters)

acupuncture and herbal medicine of antiquity. Even the medical profession is slowly coming round to it, and while anything that wasn't strictly scientific would have been pooh-poohed out of the waiting room 10 or 15 years ago, nowadays a doctor may actually send you to a naturopath himself.

Who says there's no going back?

There was a time we thought we had finally brought the mosquitoes to their knees, all six of them. You had this gadget on which you placed a square tablet every evening, let it burn incense-like through the night, and in the morning you got up unstung and unitching. No more.

Nowadays the mosquitoes come in, go sniff-sniff, mmm, yummy, and start on their supper. I know, because when last I used the gadget, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, I got bitten as never before. Next night I went back one century and slept under a mosquito net like a Victorian baby in its cradle.

We're not just reverting to natural medicine and natural fabrics ("Pure Cotton" — the labels boast), but to natural food, so called, as well; and that just when housewives were beginning to look forward to a glorious era of freedom from the pots and pans. Progress here was slow but steady. First it was only beans and sardines that came in tins, but with the passing of the years you could get nearly everything from soup to knaidlach instant, pre-mixed, pre-mashed and pre-cooked; all but pre-eaten, in fact. Then, just as we had

attained the felicity of the complete ready-made meal, otherwise known as the TV dinner, we were all sent back to the kitchen to cook whole-grain this and fibre-rich that, under threat that if we didn't, we would be personally responsible for the death of our loved ones from heart attacks and cancer. Nowadays you get a bad conscience if you don't may your own mayonnaise.

There's a limit to this kind of thing. I don't see us going back to touting up runs on a piece of paper or ploughing the land with oxen. What I do envisage is the day men will be pregnant and bear children which, the paper informed us a while ago, the boffins are working on even now. I don't know whether the women will be pleased any better than the men, but I do believe that before long there will arise a great back-to-female-pregnancies movement.

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The Fund does not accept applications directly from students. Candidates for Pulver Scholarships are recommended to the Fund by the various institutions, and the awards are distributed through the appropriate student aid offices.

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Bejski anniversary

Yesterday marked the three-month anniversary of the publication of the Bejski report. It is unlikely that anyone on April 20 correctly guessed where the fallout from the report would have brought us by this point. Some would have assumed that much more would have been achieved in the way of implementation; others would have been amazed to discover that the report has already precipitated such changes.

If we extrapolate from current trends, it is likely that the next three months will witness a painfully slow process of coming to grips with the issues underlying the legal and institutional — as opposed to the personal — recommendations of the report. However slow, this must still be regarded as the optimistic view, particularly in light of last Thursday's report from the interministerial committee of experts. The committee urged the cabinet to bury most of the Bejski recommendations — something they will probably be only too happy to do.

But there is still reason to support the optimistic analysis. The implementation of the personal recommendations of the Bejski report turned out to be a much greater struggle than might have been expected. But in the end, those who struggled longest and hardest came out worst off. The same principle may well hold true regarding the proposals regarding banks, securities business and the capital market generally: the longer the interested parties — that is, the Treasury and other arms of the government — put off serious consideration of the issues, the more they will suffer in the end.

The difference between the personal and the material recommendations of a commission of inquiry is that the former have to be carried out as laid down, while the latter are not meant to be exact blueprints. Even the report's authors cannot have meant every proposal to be passed into law exactly as they wrote it down. On the other hand, even those critics who take issue with some or all of Bejski's legislative and regulatory proposals, cannot be enthralled at the prospect of a series of committees.

However, it is possible that the momentum of change is sufficiently great to carry things forward by itself. Certainly in the Bank of Israel and the Securities Authority there are strong pressures for reform. At the Treasury, however, there will be no comparable willingness to make changes, because the changes that need to be made will reduce or eliminate its power.

Even if everyone were determined to ignore everything Bejski said, we will have capital market reform in the end, because the market is in such a state of disrepair. The share market is brazenly manipulated by insiders who do as they please, while the bond market is so much the fief of the Treasury's Yehuda Drori and Arye Minkovitch, that a collapse on one front or another is only a matter of time. If nothing is done about the capital market for another year or so, it will not be created by the Treasury and the bank-share arrangement will do its work and bring down the whole structure.

In other words, those who do not want capital market reform on a planned and legislated basis will get it through panic and collapse. Those are the only alternatives today, 833 days before October 30, 1986, when the government must cough up \$4 billion to pay off the holders of bank shares.

The reason why the "committee of experts" recommendations met with a universal raspberry is not because their recommendations are inherently better or worse than the Bejski Commission's. Bejski's proposals may be good or bad, but there can be no doubting that their aim was to improve the current situation and prevent future disasters. The suspicion attaching to the inter-ministerial experts committee is that their aim is to maintain the status quo and hope that the future disasters will occur when someone else is in charge.

Arms imports fall sharply Goods and services trade gap narrows

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The excess of goods and services imported by Israel over exports narrowed 22 per cent to \$864 million in the first quarter of the year from the same period last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday. But the bureau figures showed that large part of the drop in the deficit stemmed from a reduction in military imports, which are determined largely by non-economic factors and are financed by American foreign aid.

Excluding military imports the deficit in the goods and services account totalled \$604m., some 12 per cent more than in the last period last year. In addition, the bureau said, the overall deficit was the same as in the last two quarters of 1985.

The figures showed that the deficit in the merchandise account, excluding military imports, totalled \$96m. compared with \$60m. at the same time last year. The increase was largely due to a rise in non-military imports, which were only partly offset by a rise in the exports of

merchandise to the administered territories.

The quarterly merchandise account includes trade to the areas, which are not included in the monthly trade statistics released by the bureau.

The services account for the first three months of 1986 showed a deficit of \$507m. compared with \$479m. in the same period last year. Revenue from services to foreigners fell from \$984m. in January-March of 1985 to \$927m. in the same period this year. This was partially offset by a reduction in the payments abroad in receipt of services. These payments were \$143b. in January-March of this year, compared with \$146b. for the first quarter of 1985.

The figures showed that almost the entire deficit for the quarter was covered by grants from abroad, including transfers from the U.S., world Jewry and West German resettlements. These grants totalled \$827m. in the quarter, leaving a deficit of only \$37m. in the current account.

Ministry workers resume sanctions

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The offices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade were closed yesterday, as workers resumed their sanctions to protest Minister Ariel Sharon's hiring policies.

During the action, which workers said would continue indefinitely, phones will not be answered, meat and other goods imported exclusively by the government will not be sold

to wholesalers and price-control supervision will be suspended.

Ministry workers imposed sanctions last week until officials agreed to discuss their demands, which centre on the appointment of people outside the ministry, mainly former army officers, as attaches abroad. The workers also obtained an order from the High Court calling on Sharon to suspend the officials in dispute.

Currency Markets

Dollar continues to take a beating

By AVNER MARGALIT
The U.S. dollar extended its string of losses and fell to record lows last week, as central bank intervention failed to materialize and the market was able to push the currency lower without interruption.

The dollar was under the combined pressure of economic data showing a weak U.S. economy, lower growth forecasts from the Federal Reserve Board and predictions by economist Henry Kaufman of further declines in the currency to 150 yen and 2 marks. In addition, Wall Street prices continued to fall and No. 2 Bank of America announced huge losses.

In this atmosphere, buyers took refuge in the Swiss franc, which gained the most in the week. The pound, meanwhile, continued to underperform as weak oil prices plagued the currency. The dollar lost about 3.9 per cent against the franc but only 0.8 per cent against the pound.

Japan has not lowered its discount rate. Thus another cut in the U.S. is growing increasingly likely, as the dollar's interest rate advantage is eroding, reducing the demand for the currency. The market is eagerly awaiting important testimony from Fed Chairman Paul Volcker this week, as well as second-quarter gross national product statistics.

Recent movements suggest that sentiment against the U.S. currency is growing, which in turn is generating dollar-selling at every opportunity. The technical picture of the currencies suggests that there could be a further follow-up to last Friday's downward move.

The writer appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

Jesselson buys 7.5% stake in Elite

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Ludwig Jesselson, director of the giant Phibro Salomon New York grade and broking firm has bought a 7.5 per cent stake in Elite Co., Israel's leading confectionery firm. He bought the 30,500 nominal-value shares from Sugat Ltd., which is controlled by David Federman. Federman has become the dominant shareholder in Elite over the past year. Jesselson paid NIS 162.26 per share, compared with a market price of NIS 122.

Histadrut threatens to call strike

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut yesterday threatened to declare a nationwide labour dispute if the current wage negotiations with the government and private employers are not concluded by the end of the month.

The declaration of a labour dispute would enable the trade unions to call a general strike or sectoral strikes after the mandatory 14-day cooling-off period.

It is unlikely that the situation will get to that, however. Threats and work stoppages are regularly used by the Histadrut to flex its muscles during negotiations with the country's employers.

The negotiations will continue this week, with the focus on two central issues: grade rises for public sector employees and the pegging of the minimum wage in the private sector to 50 per cent of the average national wage, or about NIS 500 monthly.

Haberfeld and Treasury wages director Hillel Dudai yesterday established a small work forum to thrash out the grade-rise issue. At the last meeting, between the two sides, the government responded to the Histadrut's demand that all public employees receive a grade rise with a proposal giving the rise to just 60 per cent of the workers.

In the private sector, the employers are expected to respond this week to a Histadrut proposal that seniority and other premiums not be included in the calculation of the minimum wage. In return, the Histadrut would be prepared to accept a gradual increase of the minimum wage over the course of the next year, rather than the one-off increase it originally demanded.



A new half-shekel coin, bearing the likeness of Baron Edmund de Rothschild and the names of the settlements he helped to found in the background, goes into limited circulation, starting next week. It is the fourth in a series depicting figures of Zionist history, including Theodor Herzl (NIS10), David Ben-Gurion (NIS50) and Ze'ev Jabotinsky (NIS100). About two million will be put into circulation.

Police complete report on Haifa Refineries pollution

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The police have handed over the findings of their investigation into alleged air-pollution violations by the Haifa Oil Refineries to the district attorney, who will decide whether or not to file charges.

The police are reportedly recommending that the refineries' general manager, Zvi Zamir, and plant manager, Yitzhak Lederfeld, be prosecuted.

Police started the investigation last February, when the local Environment Protection Authority filed a complaint charging the refineries with violating an Interior Ministry order to the two managers to reduce pollutant emissions from the refining process to specific levels.

The police case is based largely on the refineries' own measurements which showed that they had frequently exceeded the 3.5 per cent sulphur limit in their fuel.

The refineries maintain that most of the violations were "technical," and within the 0.1 to 0.2 per cent error allowed for the measurements.

They also held that the crude oil which the Energy Ministry imports has a high sulphur content. Given its quality, the refineries would have to close to comply with the Interior Minister's standards, the company said.

The refineries also pointed out that they had recently spent \$10 million to reduce pollution.

Sonol agents to strike tonight

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The lights in Sonol gas stations throughout the country will go out for one night tomorrow, as the first shot in battle being waged by 135 owners and operators against Sonol Ltd.

The owners and operators, who yesterday charged Sonol with undermining their business, said they also intended to withhold payments to the company, buy gas products from competing companies and, if these measures fail, to close their stations.

The agents said Sonol deprived them of the business of large clients by offering to deal with these customers directly under better terms. They also charged that the company sold gas products to companies at lower prices than to its agents and withheld gas and oil supplies.

The spokesmen for the agents added that Sonol also refused its agents the same credit that Paz Oil Co. and Delek Fuel Corp. offered their agents to conduct business with large clients.

Sonol agents' representatives Dan Brintzki and Mordechai Ben-Shach said they had tried repeatedly to discuss these problems with Sonol's management. "But there is no one to talk to. The one answer to all our complaints is no," Brintzki said yesterday.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

Shekel interest rates, Patach deposit rates and Shekel foreign exchange rates were unavailable yesterday.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRECIOUS METALS
GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 347.10 P.M. FIX 347.90
PARIS NOON FIX 348.25 ZURICH P.M. 347.70
SILVER: LONDON FIX 503.25
PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 438.90
PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 112.50

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.1400/15	77/72	110/105	211/201
POUND STERLING	1.5800/70	57/85	125/123	245/240
SWISS FRANC	1.7250/70	53/48	75/70	155/145
JAPANESE YEN	167.10/20	53/61	94/92	189/184
FRENCH FRANC	6.5940/25	30/45	45/45	90/120
ITALIAN LIRA	1478/1478	1125/1200	1700/1800	3475/3625
DUTCH GULDEN	2.4275/85	29/36	59/56	128/119
BELGIAN FRANC	44.080/100	35/35	57/57	91/94
DANISH KRONER	8.0500/50	190/240	360/410	1000/11
SARAFIN RAND	2.2750/50	13/9	20/15	34.5/28.5
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	0.9892/97	13/9	20/15	34.5/28.5
FINNISH MARK	5.0500/80	350/390	550/580	1080/1180
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6388/75	66/63	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONER	2.4700/50	985/1005	1485/1485	2890/2930

Formula for determining forward rates: (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
high/low (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 8.00%; Brokered Loan 7.50%; NY Euros 3 months 6 1/2% - 7 1/2%; Fed Funds late 6 1/2%.

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SPR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	2.1460/70	1.7410/30	1.5115/25	156.75/85	1.3750/55
OPENING	2.1525/35	1.7475/85	1.4950/60	157.40/50	1.3770/82
LATEST	2.1515/20	1.7260/70	1.5095/05	156.10/20	1.3740/45

Comment
The dollar ended near its historic lows Friday as widespread concern about the health of the U.S. economy eclipsed vague worries about renewed central bank intervention. The market's bearishness about the dollar was reinforced by the Fed's downward revision of its 1986 GNP forecast and a leading Wall Street economist's forecast of zero growth in the second half.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol (00s)
Alliance	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	5
Amir Pap	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	208
Ampl	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2
Eladint	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	204
Ez Levant	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13
Laser Inds	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	74

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask	last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	Interpharm	—	3 1/2
Elot	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Optrotech	—	8 1/2
Ezi Tel	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Radin	—	7 1/2
Elron	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Sotex	—	5 1/2
Fibronics	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Taro-vit	—	3 1/2
IDB Bank	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Tevapharm	—	3 1/2
IIS	—	50	54	SPI	—	2 1/2

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices	NYSE Highest Volume
IND 1,777.98 -3.80	LTV CORP 2 1/2 + 1/2
TRANS 727.25 +2.12	US X CP 17 - 1 1/2
UTILS 200.48 -0.50	BANKAMER 13 1/4 - 1/4
STOCKS 888.00 -0.98	DAM SHAM 11 unch
NYSE COMP 136.35 +0.15	SAFEMAR 56 1/2 + 1/2
NASD COMP 381.07 -0.52	IBM 131 3/4 - 1/4
S-P 100 INDEX 224.16 +1.20	AAT 23 1/2 unch
S-P COMPOSITE 236.38 +0.28	BORG-WAR 38 1/4 + 1
AMEX INDEX 267.67 -0.08	DAND IND 1 1/2 + 1/4

Statistics
NYSE VOL 148,880,000 STOCKS UP 680 DOWN 850
NASDAQ VOL 112,171,500 (July 17) STOCKS UP 1,147 DOWN 937

Comment
The stock market finished slightly lower in moderately active trading Friday after an erratic session influenced by programme trading and short covering. Two steel issues among the 30 stocks in the Dow Jones Industrial Average exerted downward pressure for the second day.
The Dow dropped four points to 1778 after showing a gain of 18 at one point during the final hour. Broad market indicators posted moderate advances for the day, while declines led advances by an eight-seven ratio.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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Procedures and proprieties

IF Shimon Peres had gone about settling the internal row within the Shin Bet the way his Labour colleague Haim Bar-Lev now proposes to resolve the exchange of accusations inside the Prisons Service, there might never have erupted a Shin Bet affair.

To be sure, the minister of police had the benefit of the premier's sorry experience; he was able to deduce that it is dangerous to place unquestioning trust in the chief of a vital state service on the basis of past performance alone. Mr. Bar-Lev appointed his party colleague, Rafi Suissa, to the post of prisons service commissioner over a year ago. Nothing that had happened since, not even Mr. Suissa's hotly-debated liberal prisons policy, was reason enough to undermine Mr. Bar-Lev's confidence in his appointee.

Nevertheless, when three of Mr. Suissa's top aides, transferred by him to less responsible jobs, hurled counter-accusations at their boss, Mr. Bar-Lev did not turn his back on the three accusers as though they were just a bunch of plotters. The minister, properly enough, set up a police commission of inquiry in the matter, to be headed by the ministry's comptroller and a police chief superintendent.

The cases of the Shin Bet and the Prisons Service are indubitably very different. The damage liable to be caused through the disclosure of an agency's secret methods of operations is surely far greater in the General Security Service than in the Prisons Service case.

But the same basic principle holds in both cases: only an objective investigation can establish which high official tells the truth about the other, not the personal predilections of a civilian superior. If, as in the case of the Prisons Service, the rot has not yet gone deep enough, an internal investigation may be possible.

In the case of the Shin Bet, the internal investigation was deliberately perverted, and since a judicial commission of inquiry was not acceptable to the Likud and Yitzhak Shamir, during whose tenure the perversions occurred, the inescapable option is the police.

But not to Mr. Shamir. Rightly suspecting that even a police investigation might tar him, however lightly, with its brush, he would rather have the police deputize "outsiders" to assure its secrecy.

This is not possible, he was told by the attorney-general, Yosef Harish. But when Mr. Bar-Lev tells a television audience that he believes the investigation could be wound up before the rotation in mid-October, and that there is no reason why civilians such as Mr. Shamir should not be called in to testify, Mr. Shamir's friends in the Likud rush in to exonerate Mr. Bar-Lev as a meddler in internal police affairs.

One such friend of Mr. Shamir's is the self-styled Liberal leader, Yitzhak Moda'i, currently justice minister. Until last Saturday night Mr. Moda'i left no doubt that his concept of justice was bounded by secrecy. Now it is clear that it means burying the truth, and that it is identical with personal vendetta.

He faults Mr. Peres, so he made clear to an audience in Herzliya, not for failing to choose early on between a judicial commission and the police, after Mr. Shamir had left him no other option. Rather he faults him for not consigning the Shin Bet affair to the eternal obscurity of a probe inside a hermetically sealed chamber from which not a word would have ever emerged into the open. That, he thinks, is characteristic of the penchant for leading the nation every second day from one quagmire into another, shown by a premier who knows as little law as he does economics.

If anyone should suspect that such abusive boorishness reflects a desire by Mr. Moda'i to settle political scores with the Shimon Peres who had him shifted last April from the Treasury to Justice for an earlier outburst of offensive vulgarity, the justice minister is happy to confirm the suspicion.

Yesterday - probably at Mr. Shamir's instigation - the new justice minister offered, for the second time in three months, an apology of sorts for what he claimed was not meant as an attack on the premier, and should not be held as a reason to bar the rotation. But if Mr. Moda'i is granted another reprieve, the rotation, before, during and after, is bound to be affected.

JORDAN'S NEW PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

for aid to the territories, and the 50 per cent drop in remittances from Palestinians working in Arab states. These workers' wages have declined to an annual level of \$120m.

Emphasis in the plan is laid on encouraging private entrepreneurs "to function independently of support from the public sector, virtually in a free enterprise and a highly competitive situation."

According to Benvenisti, the programme's stress on developing rural areas and private enterprise not connected with the public sector is aimed at bypassing public institutions concentrated in the cities and currently dominated by PLO supporters.

About 5 per cent of the total funds are earmarked for industry; tourism and the manufacture of construction materials, food and souvenirs. This indicates a continuation of Jordan's pre-1967 development priorities, under which it reserved heavier industrialization for the East Bank. Benvenisti said. The plan also calls for establishment of industrial banking and credit facilities.

A significant amount of aid

(\$170m.) is earmarked for agriculture, although investment in water drilling and land reclamation is small, apparently because of larger Israeli investment in these areas.

The plan's abolition of import quotas to Jordan is offset by its maintaining the import restriction on products whose raw materials or manufacturing equipment are not imported through Jordan.

The largest block of funds (\$522.5m.) is earmarked for housing projects, and included about \$200m. in outright grants. Some \$70m. are allocated to universities, and an equal sum to special subsidies for teachers. Some are allocated to public health services.

Investments in infrastructure, such as water, electricity and roads, are relatively low, in accordance with the larger Israeli outlays in these areas.

The Jordanian plan will effectively ease the task of the Israeli occupation and bring Israel more foreign currency. Benvenisti said. It also corresponds with the recently announced American plan to encourage private entrepreneurs in the territories, he said.

U.S. BACKER

(Continued from Page One)

weeks. The GAO is an arm of Congress and thus independent, and consequently its findings will carry great weight in how Congress reacts.

"While the key issue of numbers will be settled by the GAO findings, I feel the Pentagon's behaviour on the issue in many respects has been entirely inappropriate. I think it was inappropriate for the Pentagon to hold back on contracts that had already been appropriated by Congress, trying to develop their self-fulfilling prophecies about delays and cost overruns on the project.

"We were very excited about seeing the plane today. It is small-

ler than I expected, but there is no question that this plane represents the state of the art in jet fighters. I don't think there is any question - not even from the Pentagon - about the technical achievements, the performance and the abilities of the Lavi.

"Will the Lavi fly? The Israeli government has demonstrated a tremendous commitment to the project and has been very persuasive about why the Lavi is important for Israel's defence and for American objectives in the region. The Lavi concept enjoys wide congressional support and the programme has a great deal of momentum. But there does remain the question of figures, and these remain crucial."

THE CASE FOR a permanent "national government" based on a pragmatic, non-ideological consensus, as argued by David Twersky ("When no one has all the answers," The Post, July 6), makes depressing reading.

It is a call of despair more appropriate to elderly politicians and ambitious careerists, who prefer to compete for an assured half of the positions of power rather than risk a further term in opposition.

Let us, first of all, set aside the American model for national government, proposed by Senator Gary Hart and by Theodore Sorenson in his book *A Different Kind of Presidency*.

Twersky himself says that Sorenson "fails to persuade us that the nature of the contemporary crisis facing America requires a model which has only worked in times of real national emergency." But in any case, the constitutional system and the political conditions are so completely different in the two countries that there is no point whatever in trying to apply in Israel a method which might possibly be applicable in the United States.

Twersky's main argument is that the two major ideological conflicts between right and left in Israel - socialism versus unbridled capitalism and "hawks" versus "doves" - are no longer on the national agenda. His first error is to paint the picture in bold blacks and whites; his second is to ignore the cardinal importance of long-term trends.

It is true that, on the one hand, Labour has no intention of imposing rigid state control over the entire national economy, while the Likud does not propose privatizing all state, public and labour enterprises on Thatcherist lines. In the extensive grey area between the two extremes, however, there is plenty of room for vitally important differences in approach.

Socialism is not a proposal to be put into practice tomorrow by cabinet decision, or taken off the agenda when difficulties arise in its implementation; it is a set of principles to be implemented by means of economic and social policies which will take various forms in different countries and at different periods.

AT PRESENT, the main task is to save the economy from the disastrous effects of seven years of Likud mismanagement, but it may not be long before action is required to protect the labour economy and our social services against the Likud's hostility to Kipat Holim Clalit, the kibbutzim, the influence of the Histadrut, and other achievements of the labour movement during the past two generations.

WORDS and phrases are not only means of instruction and communication in their primary form; they often have an associated, secondary meaning of equal importance. This is the sense of "semantics," which one definition in the dictionary describes as "connotative interpretation." The image conjured up by an adjective, the impact of a carefully chosen noun - these are the tools of writers, speakers and statesmen.

In recent months, as I've been exposed to the Israeli media, I have been intrigued by some of the nomenclatures and misnomers used by members of the Fourth Estate. It seems to me that some of these labellings and mislabellings deserve to be vigorously challenged. Accountability is always salutary, especially for journalists and politicians.

Labels are meant to be descriptive, but far too often they are misleading. In public affairs, they serve as an excuse for lazy, simplistic thinking. One glaring example is that often overused term "ultra-Orthodox," which is favoured by reporters and editorial writers and generally used as a pejorative. A convenient name, however, can be incorrect and deceptive. "Orthodox" is defined as "conforming to traditional doctrine," while "ultra" means "going beyond what is usual or ordinary."

Any observant Jew can rightfully be Orthodox. What are the criteria one must meet to merit the term "ultra-Orthodox"? Presumably one must observe more than the 613 mitzvot (commandments). It would be quite difficult to find many who qualify.

Time to tell the truth

Misha Louvish

Similarly, there are obvious difficulties in the way of progress towards peace, but it makes all the difference whether we keep the road open and inch forward step by step, as Prime Minister Peres has been trying to do, or place further obstacles in the way by extending Israeli settlement in the occupied areas and proclaiming that we are determined to hold on to every inch of the historic Land of Israel.

Even in the midst of the apparent logjam, there are small movements from time to time, such, for instance, as Hussein's actions against Arafat. Israeli statesmanship should always be on the alert to make its contribution to the agonizingly slow peace process, even if a definitive formal peace with Jordan is not in sight on Labour's terms.

On the other hand, the Camp David agreements would prevent a Likud government locking and barring the door to peace by formal annexation of the occupied areas. But the Likud's settlement policy has gone far in the direction of creeping annexation, even if we do not accept Meron Benvenisti's conclusion that the process is irreversible.

HOWEVER, there is another issue involved in the struggle between the left wing in Israeli politics, from the Labour Party to Mapam, and the right wing, ranging from Kahane to the Likud, and it is of fundamental importance. I refer to the question of

the character of the society that we are building in this country.

The Likud outlook is expressed in a recent Knesset speech by Herut Knesset member Uzi Landau during the debate on education, summarized at some length by Aryeh Robinstein ("A Jewish vacuum," The Post, July 2). Landau calls on the schools to teach our young people the values of Jewish tradition and "classical Zionism", but when he gets down to details, it becomes clear that what he really wants to instill is the ideology of Herut.

What do Judaism and Zionism mean, according to this typical example of the Herut "princes"? The schools, Landau declares, must implant in every youth the feeling that he belongs to an "aristocracy." As this aristocracy does not, of course, include our Arab fellow-citizens or the Arabs in the occupied areas over which his party wants to rule for all time, the term is a barely-concealed euphemism for "the master race."

LANDAU REFERS to Ben-Gurion's call for "Jewish quality" as the answer to Arab quality, but B.G.'s watchword of "am segula" was a challenge, not a boast. His message to the youth of Israel was not the flattering assurance that they were better than anyone else. It was a penetrating analysis of our own weaknesses and a call to be better, to build a better, juster society which would inspire the Jews of the Diaspora and win the admiration of the world.

Nothing could be further from Ben-Gurion's teachings than Landau's denunciation of "the hysteria over Kahane" and the Ministry of Education's concern with democracy and its "war against racism."

Most instructive is his charge that the Van Leer Institute "exercises a devastating influence" in this regard. He is obviously referring to the institute's programme, conducted in cooperation with the ministry, to promote mutual understanding and respect between Jews and Arabs in Israel, as a basis for improved relations and complete civic equality (to which even Herut pays lip-service), and a better understanding of the relations between Israel and her Arab neighbours, as the basis for potential progress from war to peace.

These efforts are anathema to Landau and his like, because they may weaken the arrogant chauvinism they have substituted for the "classical Zionism" which was common ground, despite all the differences, between Herzl and Ahad Ha'am, Weizmann and Ben-Gurion.

Labelling and mislabelling

Ralph Pelcovitz

do the results of this poll correctly reflect the attitude of the public?

The question asked by the pollsters is extremely broad and unrefined, and it lends itself to a variety of interpretations. Does "unacceptable" mean, "I don't want them as neighbours," or "I wouldn't want my daughter to marry one" or "I would prefer that they leave Israel and go back to where they came from." The latter statement would prove quite difficult since many of the *haredim* are eighth and ninth generation Jerusalemites.

What the poll really was trying to determine was, "do you find the actions of some *haredim* unacceptable?" Since this was not the wording of the question, the conclusion that *haredim* have earned the enmity of a large majority of Israelis, as the report puts it, is incorrect and serves to exacerbate relationships between various groups in the community.

If semantics colour the perception of people in this country regarding the religious community, it has proven to be dangerously disruptive in the attitude Diaspora Jews displayed toward religious institutions in Israel. At the recent Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem, a startling discriminatory resolution was passed calling on the Jewish Agency to stop financial assistance to "religious

Dry Bones



TO RECOGNIZE the racist and anti-democratic trends in our society today is not "self-flagellation"; it is realism. Those who oppose any effort to combat these trends are helping to legitimize them and pave the way for the emergence of an Israeli version of fascism, based on empty nationalistic slogans, hostility to the Arabs in our midst, and the denunciation as traitors of those who try to work for peace through understanding and compromise.

Instead of looking for an opportunistic consensus, we should be dedicating all our time and talent to a patient, far-seeing effort to combat the chauvinistic trends that are exploited by the right-wing demagogues. Leave it to the politicians to practise "the art of the possible," and let us seek the expedients that are necessary to carry on the business of government today and tomorrow. It's often an unpleasant job, but after all, we sent them into the arena to do it.

We who presume to express our opinions in public on national affairs - whether as journalists, publicists or academics - should be fair to the politicians. There is every reason, for example, to give Shimon Peres due credit for the skill and patience

with which he has utilized the limited potentialities of the almost impossible situation with which we, the people, confronted him after the last election.

But those who do not share the responsibilities of government should be looking further ahead. We should be trying to get a deeper understanding of the problems of our society, the dangers and the opportunities; keeping our antennae always sensitive to indications of change and new developments at home and abroad; constantly rethinking our assumptions in the light of today's realities; trying to chart a course that will take into account, not only the exigencies of the present, but also the needs of the future.

Above all, instead of telling the people what they want to hear, we should tell them the truth, to the best of our judgement and conscience.

It may be a long and frustrating effort, but, to paraphrase Rabbi Tzvi's saying: you don't have to finish the job, but you have no right to give up the effort.

The author is a Jerusalem translator and writer.

again an "important body of Jewish leadership has fallen prey to language semantics and allowed themselves to be misled by misnomers and mislabelling."

GIVEN the violent and divisive chorus of divisive statements, and women of goodwill will certainly agree that there must be a rapprochement between all of us, Israel and the Diaspora. A good beginning would be to discard labels used as pejoratives and embrace new clarity of thinking in the use of nouns and adjectives. This will make life a bit more difficult for journalists and Jewish leaders, but it's really a small price to pay for *shalom* and harmony here.

The Talmud states that just every human being has a different face, so do people have different opinions. Rabbi Mendel of Kotk explained this saying of our Sages by saying that just as you are willing to accept the reality that the other person doesn't look like you, and still you don't dislike him for having a different visage, so should you accept that he may have a different opinion from yours and not allow that fact to create animosity between you. How helpful it would be for *Klal Israel*, the totality of the Jewish people, to take this beautiful thought of the Kotzker rabbi to heart.

The writer, a past president of the Rabbinical Alliance of America, is a rabbi from Far Rockaway, NY, presently on sabbatical in Jerusalem.

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